

JUN 29 1911

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

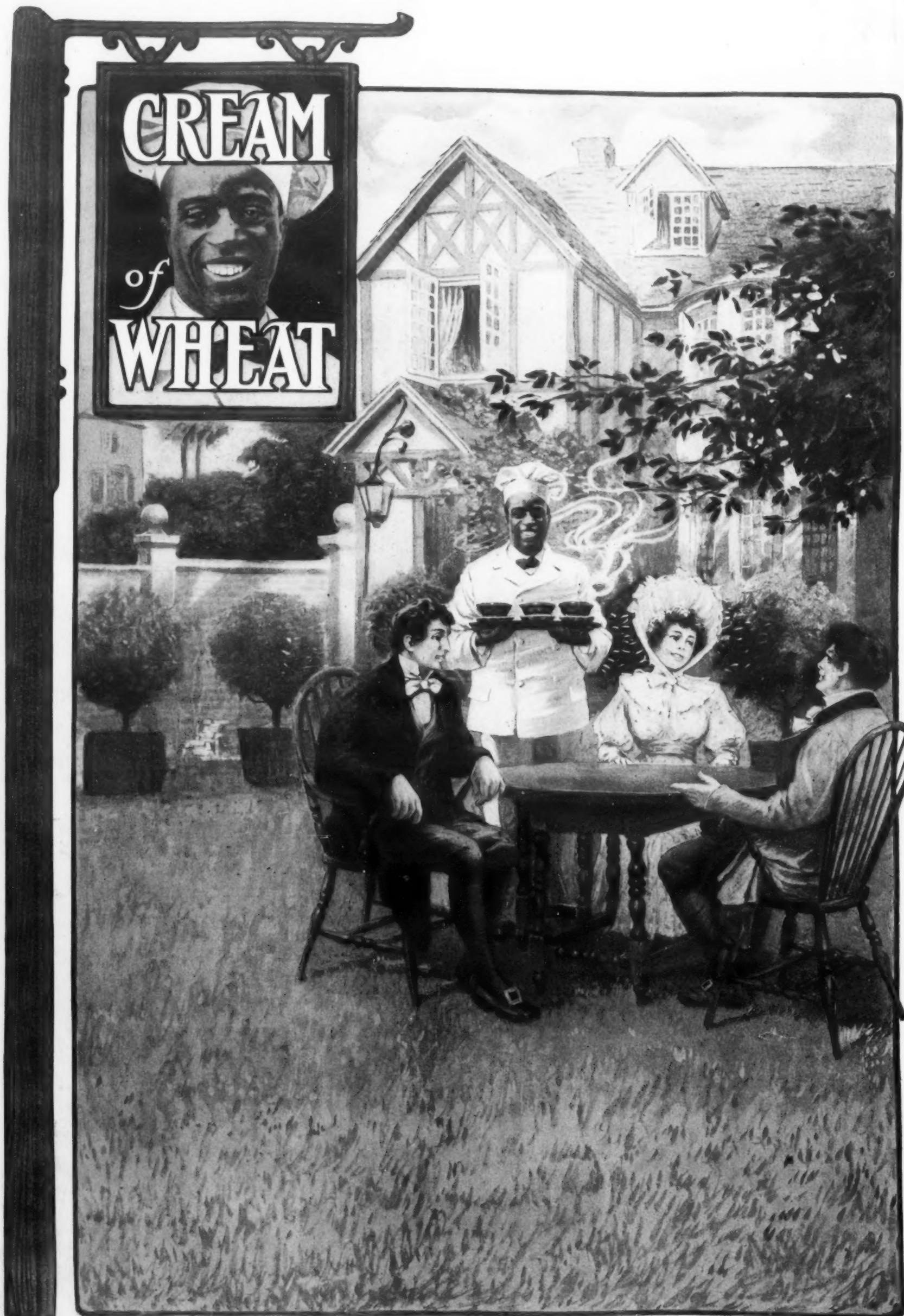


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JUNE 29th 1911

PRICE 10 CENTS



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A SIGN OF GOOD LIVING

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BLATZ
MILWAUKEE
Private Stock
**Uniform
Excellence**
comes in every
bottle bearing
the triangular
label. Just re-
member this—
and order Blatz.
*"The Finest Beer
Ever Brewed!"*
Ask for it at the Club, Cafe
or Buffet. Insist on Blatz.
Correspondence invited direct.

Every Dollar Wasted By Prejudiced List-Making Might Just As Well Be Saved

"Prejudice," according to the Standard Dictionary, is "a judgment formed without due examination of the facts."

An advertiser recently used a certain publication solely on the ground that other advertisers in his class patronized it.

He declined to use another, better adapted to his product, because he had "a sort of prejudice against it"—it had a "past."

Because he acted on favoritism and prejudice, the results were disappointing. He might have been right; but he wasn't.

Advertisers using LESLIE'S WEEKLY select it on a basis of known and up-to-date facts. They are shrewd enough to act without prejudice.

Results have been exactly what was expected by those who know the facts:

More inquiries were produced by the advertisements in LESLIE'S (per dollar of cost) than had ever been secured before by many of these experienced national advertisers from any other publication whatsoever.

And not one solitary advertiser who purchased space during the last year is in any way dissatisfied with the results secured.

The facts they acted upon are yours for the asking.

LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY

Allan C. Hoffman
Advertising Manager

225 Fifth Avenue, New York

Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

All the News in Pictures

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.

European Agents: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS: Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1910, 20 cents; 1909, 20 cents, etc.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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Next Week's Issue



Dated July 6, 1911

LESLIE'S is the best kind of a warm weather companion. During July and August the greater part of every issue will be devoted to a pictorial review of interesting events going on in the world. Remember you can get at a glance from a photograph in LESLIE'S information which other periodicals take a column of reading matter to portray.

OUR SPECIAL VACATION DEPARTMENT will be inaugurated in this issue. Those of our readers who have not selected a place to spend their vacation will find many practical and delightful suggestions in this department. The first installment will be devoted to those who expect to come to New York this summer and who wish to make one, two or three day side excursions from the metropolis. There are many charming and inexpensive trips outside of New York City. We will tell the vacation secrets of the Hudson River and Long Island in this number.

WHAT WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR., HAS DONE FOR AUTOMOBILISTS. An interesting story of a motorists' paradise on Long Island, where there is no speed limit, no grade crossings, no dust and no police traps.

THE GIRL THAT GOES WRONG. Mr. Kauffman's soul-stirring series dealing with the perils of white slavery are creating a profound impression. Letters of commendation are pouring into our editorial offices and the crusade is progressing with remarkable success. The installment for this issue is "The Girl That Went To See."

SPARKS FROM THE WASHINGTON ANVIL. There is more of interest going on at the national capital than at any other spot on this continent. Robert D. Heinl, LESLIE'S Washington correspondent, tells of the activities down Washington way in a light and entertaining style. His department in LESLIE'S is one of the most popular in the magazine world.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

SMOKERS' TOOTHPASTE

"Tobacco Teeth"

Tobacco, whether smoked or chewed, will soon stain the teeth dark and yellow. The ordinary tooth paste or powder cannot prevent this. Know this, that

SMOKERS' TOOTHPASTE is especially prepared to neutralize the tobacco - poisoned secretions of the mouth, that it will whiten the most stained teeth and keep the mouth and throat clean and pure. No hard scrubbing necessary. Enamel and gums are not damaged. A clean fresh mouth once more!

Looks good to me. A SMOKER fortified, NOT Write for fuller description of this "necessary luxury," or better still, and

25c. (stamps or currency) for LARGE TUBE Contains enough for a month's use. Our money-back guarantee with each tube. Address

SMOKERS' TOOTHPASTE COMPANY,
522-A West 37th Street,
New York City.

6c Invested Makes \$1 50

That sounds almost unbelievable. But it's true—a proved fact. A 6-cent pound of ordinary sugar and the wonderful Empire Candy Floss Machine will turn the trick and do it every eight minutes, at a fair, a race track, a circus or anywhere a crowd collects.

\$100.00 a day is an easy profit with this wonder money-maker. And it keeps on making this enormous profit year after year, with no expense for repairs. Eight years of big money-making experience has also proved the great opportunity. Today is the day to get the facts. Also ask for catalog of Popcorn, Peanut Roasters and Ice Cream Cone Machines. Write to Dept. F.

Stevens Mfg. & Supply Co., 1222 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU STAMMER

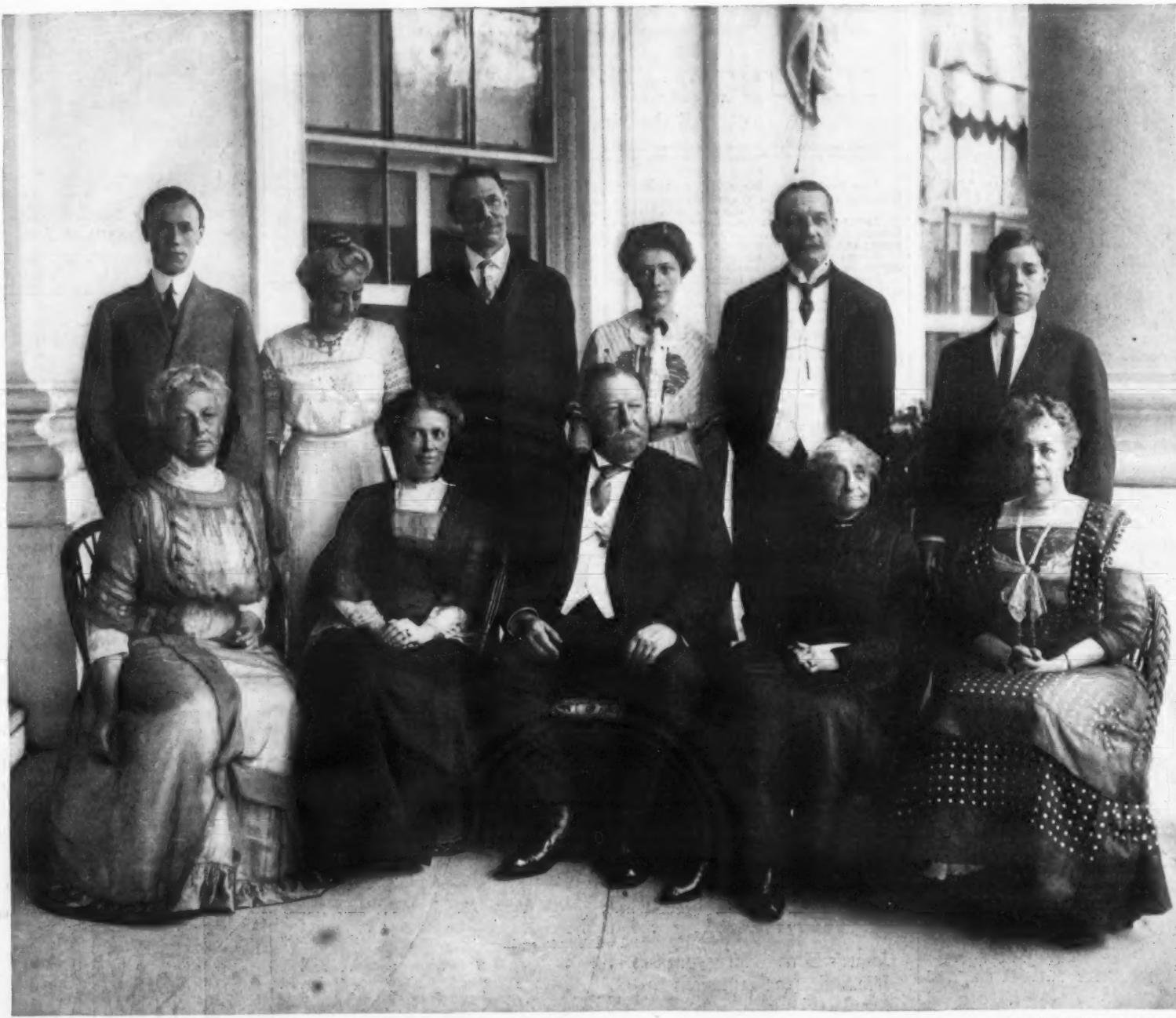
Attend no stammering school till you hear from me. Write for large FREE book and special rates. Largest and best school in the world curing by natural method. Write for the book now. Leo Wells Millard, Pres., 908 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

INCOME INSURANCE: SOMETHING NEW. Liberal, new form, low cost policy issued to men or women, all occupations, ages 16 to 70 years, guarantees an income of \$25 weekly for wife or husband. \$25 on Accidental Death. Annual cost \$10. \$2,000 Accidental Death. \$15 weekly for sickness or injuries. Annual cost \$5. GERMAN COMMERCIAL ACCIDENT CO., REGISTRATION DEPT., 5 NO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

Taylor
Citchfield
Co.

Leading
Advertising
and
Merchandising
Agents
of America

CHICAGO
NEW YORK - DETROIT

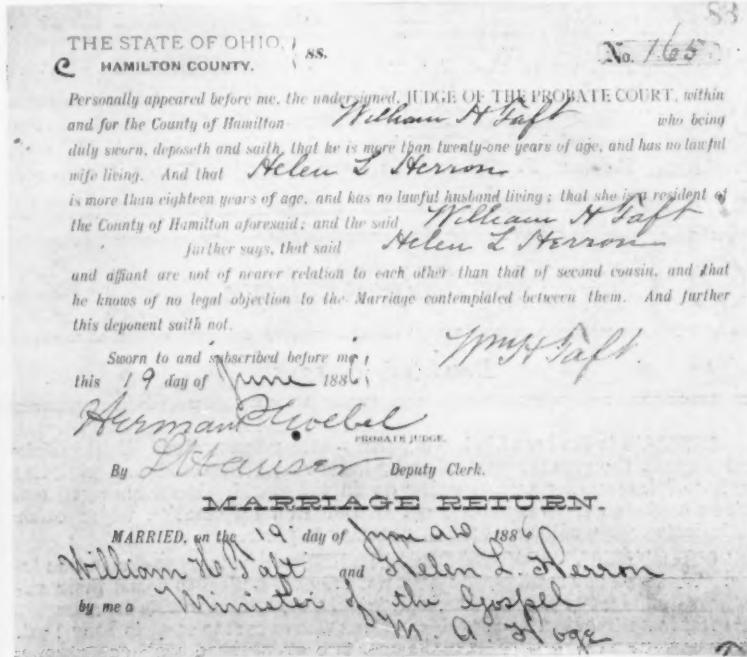


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THE TAFT SILVER WEDDING PARTY.
Left to right, sitting: Mrs. Charles Anderson, Mrs. William Howard Taft, President William H. Taft, Aunt Delia Torrey, Mrs. Henry W. Taft. Left to right, standing: Mr. Robert Taft, Miss Herron, Mr. Horace Taft, Miss Helen Taft, Mr. Henry W. Taft, Master Charles Taft.



THE PRESIDENT AT THE TIME
OF HIS MARRIAGE.



THE TAFT WEDDING LICENSE.



MRS. TAFT WHEN SHE WAS
MISS HERRON.

President Taft's Silver Wedding

UNIQUE AMONG WASHINGTON CELEBRATIONS WAS THAT OF JUNE 19TH, WHEN THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. TAFT RECEIVED FIVE THOUSAND GUESTS ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN GATHERED TO CONGRATULATE THEM ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR WEDDING DAY. THE ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATION OF THE LAWN WAS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE SURPASSED.

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Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
"In God We Trust."

CXII.

Thursday, June 29, 1911

No. 2912



PHOTO TRAMPUS

Scene in Rome when a million Italians gathered, June 4, to honor the memory of Victor Emmanuel II. The monument cost \$20,000,000, is 500 feet long, 450 feet deep and 250 feet high. It took 30 years to build, the corner-stone having been laid in 1885 by King Humbert.

EDITORIAL

Who Owns the Big Corporations?

IN HIS testimony before the House committee, Edward F. Atkins, the head of the American Sugar Refining Company, gave some information which surprised the country and startled the committee. He said that the stock of his corporation is held by 19,000 persons, more than half of whom are women. These are scattered all over the country. This is a different story from that which the demagogues and trust-busters have been telling us. They say that the great corporations are owned by a few men of vast wealth, who are using their power to oppress the plain people. The committee would be startled further if somebody should tell it something about the wide distribution of the stocks of the other great interests.

There are 120,000 stockholders represented by the United States Steel Corporation, 65,000 by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, 50,000 by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, 7,500 by the Standard Oil, 30,000 by the New York Central, an equal number by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the other great corporate activities, railway and industrial, in like proportion. Moreover, in the case of every one of those concerns, the number of stockholders is increasing with great rapidity. Instead of being in the hands of a coterie of men of large wealth, concentrated in Wall Street, they are held chiefly by persons of moderate means, women as well as men, and they are diffused through all the States and Territories. Anybody who thinks a "trust" is a good thing can go into the market and buy as many shares of it as he likes.

Since the panic in the closing months of 1907, the number of individual owners of shares in the leading railways and industrial corporations has grown from fifty to sixty per cent. And the tendency is still upward. Figures recently collected by the New York *Journal of Commerce* show that the shares of 116 corporations, covering sixty-seven industrial companies and forty-nine railways, were owned by 746,221 persons, and this number has undoubtedly made a large gain since that inquiry was made. It is safe to say that at least 2,000,000 persons are comprised among the owners of shares in the various corporations of the

country, or one out of every twenty of the adult men and women of the land. The savings banks of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, the States in which savings banks are most numerous and most carefully conducted, own over \$1,000,000,000 of stocks of railway and industrial corporations. Life, fire and guarantee companies, in which the people are interested, own vast sums in shares of the great activities. In this way the number of people who are owners of stocks in the big corporations is largely increased. Close to \$2,000,000,000 of the securities of the corporations are held by the insurance companies and the savings banks. Here, also, the investment is growing, and the interest is shared by a steadily increasing number of persons.

It is scarcely necessary to say that these prudent investors, representing millions of persons in moderate circumstances, are not pleased by the indiscriminate attacks by Legislatures, Congress and the executive branch of the national government on the railroads and industrial corporations. They want to see the law enforced, but they are against all persecution of men because they are wealthy. The demagogues, trust-busters and professional agitators who would penalize enterprise and intelligence have the country against them. The wild cry against the "trusts" stampedes some of our legislators, national as well as State, and is responsible for most of the concessions made to this prejudice; but no man who is fit to make or administer the law is impressed by this prejudice and jealousy.

The tendency throughout the world is toward co-operation, amalgamation, consolidation. We see it among the labor unions as well as among the units of the industrial and transportation field. This factor is in operation in England, Germany and France as well as in the United States. If the law be allowed to step in and obstruct this legitimate tendency toward coalition, the United States will be seriously hampered in its competition with the other industrial countries of the world. Any change which is made in the Sherman anti-trust act should be in the direction of greater reasonableness and liberality and not of greater unreasonableness and rigidity. Every one of the

bills recently introduced in Congress to make the anti-trust act more drastic and sweeping in its provisions should be promptly killed.

The Universal Gambling Spirit.

THE Federal government long ago suppressed lotteries. New York State, in common with others, has abolished race-track gambling, while municipalities here and there make sporadic attempts to close professional gambling places. Any attempt to revive legalized public gambling in this State will be promptly suppressed. And there is no reason why officials charged with the responsibility of enforcing the laws may not enforce them successfully against gambling. Public gambling had been running wide open for years in Muskogee, Okla., but Commissioner Cook stopped it the other day in just fifteen minutes. The names were secured of every man in the city known to be running a gambling game. To the invitation to call at the commissioner's office every one of them responded, and behind closed doors he gave the profession a little talk, the beginning and end of which was, "Gambling has got to stop in Muskogee." As the result, public gambling ceased in just fifteen minutes. But parlor gambling, with an even greater taint of disgrace, goes on unchecked. Quiet, suburban Montclair, N. J., has no gambling houses, but as a warning to bridge players Recorder Yost has caused to be published the law of New Jersey, which prohibits "all playing for money or other valuable things at cards, dice or other games."

The experience of a Montclair young lady, who was a novice at social gambling, is illuminating. After a pleasant afternoon at bridge, not knowing the cards were being played for money, she was amazed when her hostess took her aside and informed her that she owed her entertainer forty dollars. Under the insistence of her hostess, she turned over a handsome brooch as security for the payment of the gambling debt. On relating the incident to her father, he immediately telephoned his daughter's hostess that the brooch must be returned within twenty-four hours. Needless to say, it was returned. The worst of this incident is that it is only indicative of a condition that is gen-



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SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD AFTER THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO CITY.

Scene in Third Artillery barracks after the disaster of June 7. Sixty-three were killed in the capital and nearly a thousand in Zapotlan, in the western part of the republic, while the neighboring volcano of Colima burst into activity.

eral. When our mothers and daughters cannot meet for an afternoon game of bridge without gambling, it is more of a disgrace than the gambling of professionals. And what sort of ideals will the children of gambling mothers have?

The Get-together Age.

SPEAKING at the People's Institute of Jersey City on "Get-together Times," George W. Perkins pointed out that, while the business of a century ago was conducted on an "ox-team" basis, the business of the twentieth century is conducted on a "wireless" basis. In appealing to patriotic men to give time and money to the solution of capital and labor questions, the speaker was in effect calling upon others to assist him in the sort of work he is now aiming to do. "Above all," said Mr. Perkins, "public forums should be provided all over the country, where minds can come into association with each other, and from such meetings alone can come the expression of the people which is theoretically, but not practically, lodged in our law-makers."

But what better public forum for the discussion of these questions than the pages of newspapers and magazines? Did Mr. Perkins never think of this? The business men of the country have already remained mum too long. Muck-rakers and purveyors of sensation have had right of way because they have taken it. The press should be made a public tribunal for a fair and thorough discussion of these great problems to which Mr. Perkins refers. Not only would such discussion be more dispassionate than that of the ordinary public forum, but through the press a far larger number of people would be reached than by any other method. If our business men do not see that this is done, it will be no one's fault but their own.

Wicked Wickersham!

WHAT is this? The Attorney-General of the United States once received a legal fee of \$26,000. What makes it worse is the fact that it was in a trust case, and the awful sugar trust at that! This terrible confession Mr. Wickersham made when he appeared before a committee of the House of Representatives to explain various alleged shortcomings of the Department of Justice. The present business of the Attorney-General is supposed to be the prosecution of trusts under the Sherman anti-trust law, and his frank acknowledgment of having once received, as a private lawyer, such a large fee from a trust is all that is needed apparently to show that Mr. Wickersham cannot fulfill in a whole-hearted manner his duties as Attorney-General. The time is ripe for some muck-raking magazine to proceed to "Ballinger" Wickersham out of the Cabinet. The days of muck-raking are unfortunately not yet passed, and wholesale abuse of a worthy and conscientious public official would strike a responsive chord in the breast of many a prospective subscriber of the magazine starting such a campaign.

But what are the facts? When a member of the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader, Mr. Wicker-

sham, on several occasions between 1905 and 1909, gave advice to the United States Steel Corporation, and as a member of the same firm his share of a fee paid by the American Sugar Refining Company was \$26,000. To the average lawyer of the South and West this may seem like an enormous fee, but for corporation cases it is not very generous. In one such case more money is involved than many a lawyer in a small community would handle in the practice of a lifetime. It was a straightforward business transaction and Mr. Wickersham has nothing to be ashamed of in speaking of it. The fact, indeed, that as a private attorney he had the ability to command such a fee is one evidence of his qualification for the public position he now holds.

The Advertiser and the Mucker.

THAT bright little book called *How*, edited by the Hon. Marshall Cushing, has a few very plain words to say to advertisers who patronize the muck-rakers. It reminds these advertisers that they are paying out their money to publications that seek to destroy confidence in general business, and thus nullify in large proportion the efficiency of the advertising itself.

How refers to the contempt that must be felt by everybody for "men who will play into the hands of the enemy, especially if that enemy be a liar." It says it wishes that this matter "could be brought to the attention of every advertising manager or advertiser or guardian of the exchequer, whether of the Steel Corporation or of the American Woolen Company or the mail-order business in cold cream for actresses, in such a way that he would wonder whether he hadn't better blush for shame."

These are strong words, but who shall deny their timeliness or truth?

The Plain Truth.

WHEN a railroad which probably has the densest railroad traffic in the country is able to show a record of 335,148,826 passengers carried and not a single person killed, it is an achievement of which they may well boast. This noteworthy record has been made by the Long Island road in the past eighteen years and a half. The density of the traffic on this subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad is revealed in the computation that the number of passengers carried one mile since 1893 is nearly 5,000,000,000. Accidents and deaths upon city streets and country highways have shown alarming increase in recent years, but in the same period modern science and engineering have very greatly lessened the loss of life upon our railroads.

THE Southern States are making thorough preparation to meet the increasing commerce with the South American republics which the inauguration of the Panama Canal promises. Louisiana has already taken practical advantage of the opening in a most businesslike way. The State

recently passed a constitutional amendment exempting all American steamship lines operating out of its ports to foreign countries from tax for a period of fifteen years. This means that in a short time service will be established between New Orleans and Brazil and, when the canal is opened, to the west coast of Mexico, Central and South America and to the Orient. Here is a striking example of that alertness and farsighted business genius of the new South. This spirit is not confined to any one portion of the Southern States, but is evident from Virginia to Florida. It is notable that the Louisianians passed the constitutional amendment with no fear of an outcry against ship-subsidy legislation.

PRESIDENT TAFT will countenance no unionizing of government employes by the American Federation of Labor. The unquestioned right of government employes to combine into associations for their betterment is quite different from the proposition that these combinations be allowed to affiliate with trade unions made up of employes of private corporations. Speaking at the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Men, at Harrisburg, Pa., Mr. Taft referred to the experience France had when, taking the government by the throat, certain of its employes struck and rendered the government practically helpless. "To allow government employes to use such an instrument," said President Taft, "is to recognize revolution as a lawful means of securing an increase in compensation for one class, and that a privileged class, at the expense of all the public." President Taft is in substantial accord with Colonel Roosevelt when President.

WHEN four hundred laymen, bankers, lawyers, magazine writers, artists and men prominent in all lines of social work met at a dinner in New York City to discuss the nation-wide Men and Religion Forward Movement, most of the city papers gave less space to a report of this most remarkable gathering than to the death of Carrie Nation. The movement referred to is the most systematic attempt ever made in the history of the church to make religion a practical force. James G. Cannon, the eminent banker, who is president of the movement, has said that the papers and magazines are to "play up" religion as never before. Next September all are to fire a broadside simultaneously. But why should not the press "play up" the movement from now on, thus helping to give it the impetus it needs to sweep the country? General Manager Stone, of the Associated Press, deplores the fact that the best things that happen are lost sight of or passed by. "The minister who preaches the gospel of John Wesley steadily for forty years is never heard of, but a man who preaches infidelity for one Sunday is advertised all over the land." But many thousands want to see the standards raised. Why, then, do they continue to support papers which never differentiate between the good and the evilly suggestive in their news columns? And why do not they write a line of protest to the editors once in a while? It would be most effective.

Cap and Gown at Play

Curious and Imposing Phases of the Graduating Exercises at Our Universities and Colleges



CELEBRATING AT PRINCETON.



THE WEST POINT GRADUATING CLASS ON PARADE.



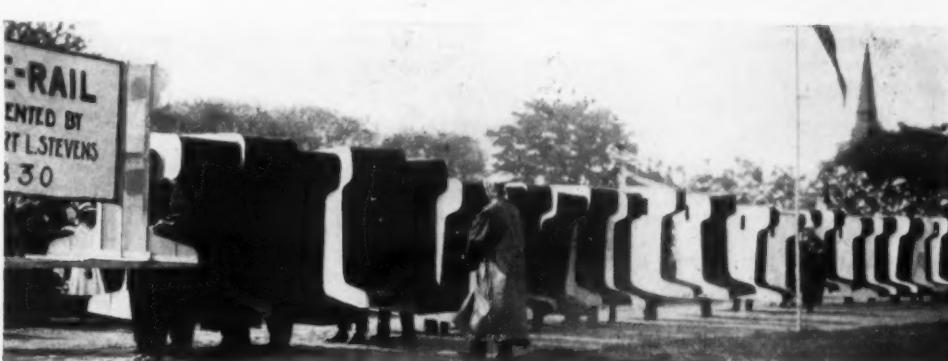
A RECEPTION ON THE LAWN AT BRYN MAWR.



THE KING'S JESTERS AT YALE.



A PARODY ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE AT COLUMBIA.



GRADUATING CLASS REPRESENTING A STEEL "T" RAIL INVENTED BY ROBERT L. STEVENS, FOUNDER OF STEVENS INSTITUTE.



BEAUTIFUL CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT VASSAR.



DELIVERING THE CLASS HISTORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.



CLASS PLAY ON THE CAMPUS AT WELLESLEY.



PLANTING THE IVY AT BARNARD.

Oregon's Newfangled Notions

Are We Developing a Spirit of Distrust of Representative Government?

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

THE Oregon experiments in initiative, referendum and recall laws are of interest mainly as experimental measures in the field of popular government. So long as there must be such experiments, it is well that Oregon, with its population of only 760,000, should make them, rather than a commonwealth like New York, with its 10,000,000 people. Senator Jonathan Bourne, who has stood sponsor for Oregon's upsetting of some of the fundamental laws of a republican form of government, in the enthusiasm of his soul, predicts that in twenty years Oregon's innovations will be in force in all the other States of the Union. But to us it seems that the principles of representative democracy, the institutions and traditions which have stood the test of a century and a quarter, will not in so short a space be uprooted under the radical leadership of Oregon.

In the adoption of the national Constitution these United States became a representative democracy, the highest form of government yet conceived for an intelligent body of citizens. There was no intention to create a pure democracy, in which every voter was to participate personally in the framing of all laws and in the selection of all public officials. Some of these duties were to be delegated to legislators and executives, who could be as thoroughly trusted as each individual elector and who would have also for such duties qualifications superior to those possessed by the rank and file of the country's citizenship. Nor do we agree with the diagnosis of the present situation as given by Senator Bourne in the course of a recent address on "Popular versus Delegated Government." "Under delegated government still in vogue in most of our States," said Senator Bourne, "the people have no voice in their legislation, thus hindering the development of the electorate; nor have they any voice in the selection of their public servants, thus debauching the public service because of the direct accountability of the public servant to the political boss or special interest for his nomination." But the case of "delegated government" can't be so black, after all, when one remembers how, fifty years ago, long before the Oregon innovations had been heard of, a President of the United States who knew something about the science of government expressed the hope that this government, "of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The government of which Abraham Lincoln spoke was one of delegated authority, a government against which Senator Bourne inveighs as "debauching the public service."

But not all of her citizens are convinced of the wisdom of Oregon's modification of the principles of representative democracy. At the last annual meeting of the State Bar Association of Oregon, Frederick V. Holman devoted his address as president of the association to some instances of unsatisfactory results under initiative amendments of the State constitution. Mr. Holman confined himself mainly to the revolutionary amendments by which the legal voters of each city and town are empowered to enact and amend their charters. With municipalities exercising practically all the rights of sovereign States within their corporate limits, we have a unique situation in the history of a representative democracy. In creating such a state of affairs the initiative method swept aside all precedents and established law, common or statutory. Aside from the purely legal complications arising through the unlimited exercise by municipalities of eminent domain and other powers always held to inhere solely in the Federal government and the Legislatures of the several States, what but confusion can result from injecting a third factor—municipal rights—into the old conflict between Federal and State rights?

That the supreme court of Oregon perceives the possibilities of discord is shown by the opinion of the court in *Straw vs. Harris*, 54 Ogn. 436. "Whatever may be the literal import of the amendments," says Mr. Justice King, "it cannot be held that the State has surrendered its sovereignty to the municipalities to the extent that it must be deemed to have perpetually lost control of them. * * * This would result in the creation of States within the State and eventually in the surrender of all State sovereignty—all of which is expressly inhibited by Art. IV., sec. 3, of our national Constitution." The point to be noted is the necessity of invoking the Constitution of the United States to secure to the State of Oregon certain sovereign rights which the initiative amendments declare shall belong also to municipalities within their corporate limits. We await the interesting developments when the Supreme Court begins to apply

this general principle, as sooner or later it will have to do, to particular cases.

Oregon presents the spectacle of a State having two separate and distinct law-making bodies—the Legislature and the people. Theoretically they are equal in authority, for in a recent case it has been held by the supreme court of the State that the people or the Legislature may each "enact any law and may even repeal any act passed by the other." "Suppose," Mr. Holman then asks, "that in the State of Oregon two antagonistic acts were passed, one by the Legislature, the other by the people, and these two acts went into effect the same day. What would be the result? It would be like the celebrated case of an irresistible force meeting an immovable body. Will not the Legislature become as useless as a vermiform appendix is to a human being? It may have some functions, but it is apparently a menace. Would it not be well to cut it out before it becomes dangerous?" The *Oregonian*, of Portland, puts the situation nicely in a cartoon. A lone and disconsolate legislator is depicted walking up the steps to the legislative hall, while near by stands an over-joyous figure representing "Initiative and Referendum," who says, "Reckon you won't find much left to do in there, my friend." Any State which adopts the initiative and referendum will have to choose eventually between its Legislature and its popular vote as the law-making agency. Are we ready to abolish the Legislature, with its orderly study and enactment of legislation?

The sponsors of the new election method tell us, in effect, that the electors of a State are not to be trusted to choose competent and trustworthy legislators. But is it reasonable to suppose that these same electors will be any more competent themselves to enact needed legislation? Says Mr. Holman, "That men selected by popular vote to make up the State Legislature were often careless,

545 who voted for it. About thirty-eight per cent., then, of the registered vote have succeeded in saddling upon the State an amendment revolutionizing some of the vital principles of American institutions and the established precedents of law. To many this will seem to be not an example of "where the people rule," quoting Senator Bourne, but where the minority rule.

But the latest Oregon innovation is the initiative measure adopted at the fall election, applying its primary law to the selection of national convention delegates and a preferential expression on presidential candidates. Oregon contends that if all the other States follow her example, we shall at once have popular nomination of presidential candidates. But in the matter of choosing national convention delegates, it is much open to question whether the national conventions of the various parties can be made subject to the jurisdiction of State law-makers. "The vital point," says Victor Rosewater, in the course of an article in the *March Review of Reviews*, "is that each national convention is itself the plenary power of the political party in the nation and that its decrees are independent of any law-making body and paramount to any enacted laws in conflict with them."

The Oregon law, for example, conflicts with the dual unit of representation of the Republican party. By the dual method each State is represented in the national convention by delegates-at-large and the congressional districts by district delegates. Every Republican voter registers his vote for four delegates-at-large and two delegates for his own congressional district. Oregon's new law would wipe out the dual representation altogether, making all delegates delegates-at-large. And since Oregon allows each voter to vote for but one delegate instead of six, as has always been the case, it is in reality a restriction instead of an enlargement of the rights of every citizen. The other main feature of the law provides for preferential expression on the part of the voter on President and Vice-President as advisory instructions to the delegates to the national conventions. But with many States having favorite sons, it is hard to see how this would clarify the situation in the least; and at best the preferential vote would have no more effect or force than the instructions of State party conventions or the "show" votes which may be taken by any one at any time.

Following naturally in line with what had gone before came the recall amendment of 1908. By this any public officer may be recalled through filing a petition signed by twenty-five per cent. of the number of electors who voted in the particular district in the preceding election. If the official doesn't resign within five days of the filing of the petition, a special election is called to settle the matter. It is quite probable that in some instances this may work out along the line of reform, but the recall principle has in it an element of menace, and, if proper care is exercised in the selection and election of public officials, it will not be needed at all. In Oregon, of all places, it ought never to be necessary to invoke the recall. Terms of office in this country are uniformly brief and there is usually some method of removal by the Governor or by mayors of municipalities in case of notorious violation of trust. The recall amendment gives to a small minority a powerful weapon which could very easily be wielded with great injustice. A good official is not necessarily popular and a petition signed by twenty-five per cent. of the disgruntled electors who had voted for a courageous public servant might cause him much embarrassment. Had the recall principle been in vogue in national affairs during the first term of Abraham Lincoln, there might have been found at some critical moment twenty-five per cent. of the qualified electors, men who were dissatisfied with Lincoln's conservative and conciliatory attitude, who could have given him infinite annoyance. Similar situations might easily arise in many a local district and operate in reality against the cause of good government.

In the notable speech made in the Senate by Senator Root opposing direct election of Senators, that experienced and progressive statesman expressed grave concern over the growing distrust of representative government in this country. Touching upon the initiative and referendum, he said, "They are nothing but expressions of distrust. Make the first step with the Legislatures, and you will witness the members become less competent and less worthy. We cannot improve the Legislatures by taking away power from them and holding the members up as unworthy of confidence."

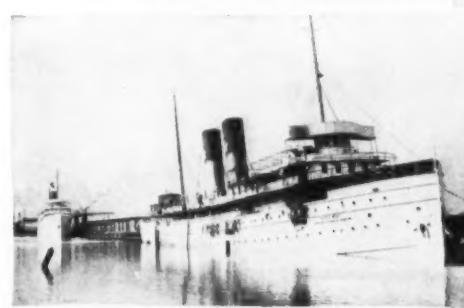
The Wide World in Pictures



A WORLD-FAMOUS NEW YORK SCHOOL.
Girls of the Washington Irving High School watch laying of the new building's cornerstone.



DETROIT BOY SCOUTS IN CAMP.
Their first encampment; all the ritual of the regular army was carried out.



FIRE ON STEAMER "NORTHWEST."
Showing damage to lake liner by explosion at Buffalo, June 3.



WHERE TELEGRAPH POLES COME FROM.
How the New Hampshire woods supply material for the whole country.



CARRYING SUPPLIES ON THE BORDER.
Mules which do the work for the army now in Texas.



A RECORD AT TORPEDO PRACTICE.
The U. S. S. "Reid" making thirty five knots off the coast of Cuba.



AUTO'S AWFUL PLUNGE.

At Selma, Ala., a car went over a 125-foot cliff with three passengers. One was killed and one seriously injured.



"CELEBRATING" PEACE IN MEXICO.
Mob in front of the government palace at Guadalajara. Five were killed by the soldiers.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.
TAFT GREETS CANADA.

The President shaking hands with the captain of the Montreal La Crosse team on his recent visit to Brooklyn, N. Y.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.
COLIMA IN VIOLENT ERUPTION.
Mexican volcano which broke out simultaneously with the recent earthquake.

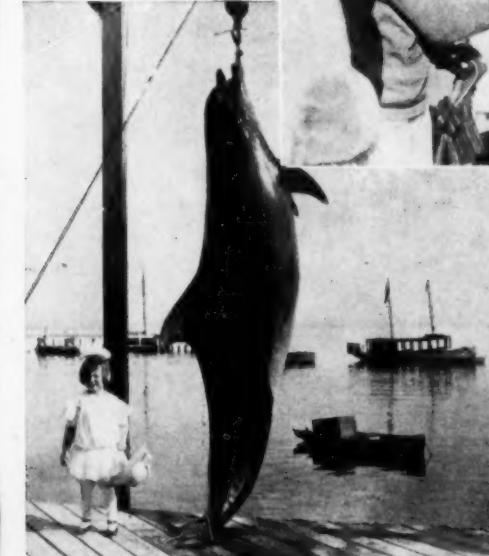
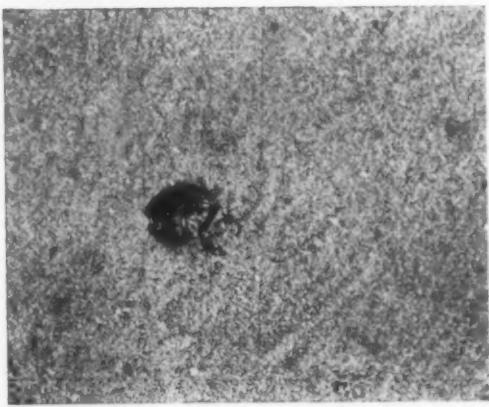


PHOTO CONKLING.
THE BABY AND THE PORPOISE.
Fisherman's luck at Miami, Fla.—a striking scene on the east coast.

The Story of the 17-Year Locust

How It Passes the Most Eventful Day of Its Life



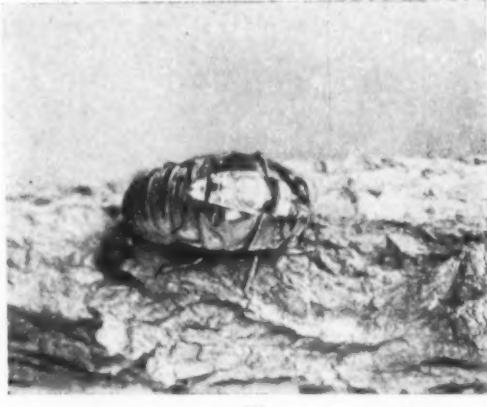
I

THE FIRST GLIMPSE OF DAYLIGHT AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS IN THE DARK. WHEN THE BROOD EMERGES, A CIRCLE AROUND THE TREES IS PEPPERED WITH HOLES FROM WHICH THE LOCUSTS HAVE COME.



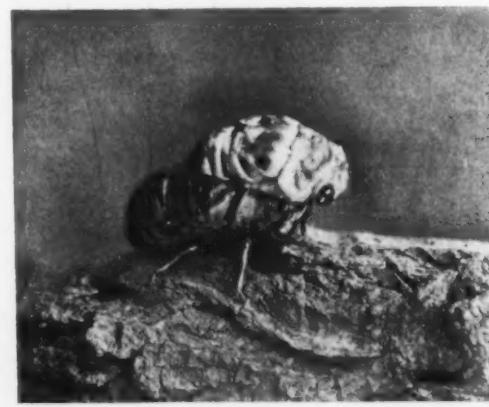
II

RIGHT UP THE BARK OF THE NEAREST TREE GOES MR. LOCUST. FIRST HE FINDS A GOOD PLACE, THEN HE GETS A HOLD WITH HIS CLAWS, AND IS READY TO CHANGE HIS CLOTHES.



III

NO TIME IS WASTED EITHER. SEVENTEEN YEARS IS A LONG TIME TO WEAR ONE SUIT, SO HE HUMPS HIS SHOULDERS AND THE SKIN BEGINS TO SPLIT BETWEEN THEM.



IV

THE NEW SUIT IS A GOOD DEAL LIGHTER IN COLOR. THE FIRST THING TO DO IS TO PULL THE HEAD OUT AND THAT GENERALLY SEEMS TO BE THE HARDEST TASK.



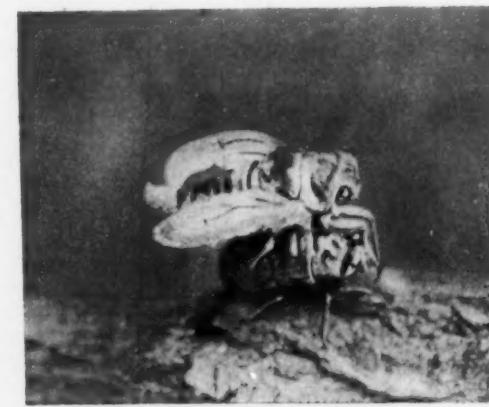
V

THE BODY IS HELD OUT HORIZONTALLY, BACK DOWN, THE EYES SHOW BEADY BLACK AND THE FORKED BREATHING TUBES APPEAR.



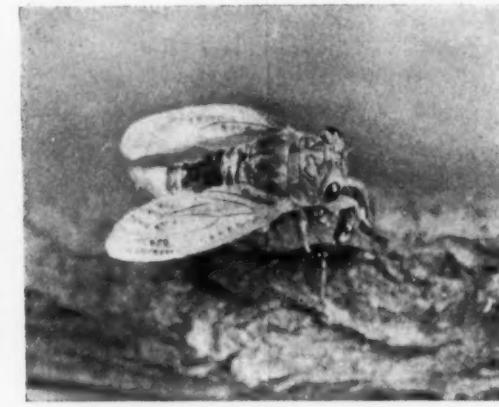
VI

THE BODY BENDS BACK AND FORTH. THE NEWLY GROWN WING APPEARS, AND HE SEEMS NEARLY READY TO GO OUT INTO THE WORLD.



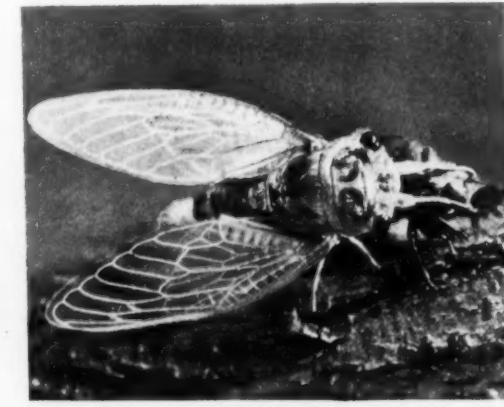
VII

NOW THE ABDOMEN IS DRAWN OUT AND THE OLD SUIT IS ABOUT READY TO BE DISCARDED.



VIII

THE WINGS HAVE GROWN RAPIDLY BUT ARE STILL SOFT AND LIMP. THEY ARE EXPANDING TOO.



IX

NOW THEY ARE FULL SIZE, DRY AND READY FOR USE. EVERY WRINKLE HAS DISAPPEARED.



X

READY FOR THE BRIEF AERIAL LIFE.

ALL THE way from Albany, N. Y., to Raleigh, N. C., through a strip of territory varying in width from a few miles to over fifty, there have come this spring some of the most interesting insect visitors with which the entomologists are acquainted. Popularly speaking, they are known as the seventeen-year locusts; scientifically, they are a kind of cicada. The locusts that devastated Egypt were an entirely different kind of creature. As their popular name implies, however, they appear only once in seventeen years, the last being in 1894 and the next in 1928. They were first seen this year about the middle of May, when they appeared in great numbers coming up out of the ground, climbing a tree, casting off their old skin and making the morning hideous with their "song." The pictures on this page show the process through which each locust goes from the time when the pupa reaches the surface to the time when the full-grown insect flies abroad on its brief period of above-ground existence. The process takes but a few hours, and within six weeks of the time of their emersion the females have completed their work of laying from four to six hundred eggs and have perished. The males do not live even that long. The eggs are laid in the tender young twigs of shrubs and trees, which the locusts cut so deeply that the twig almost invariably

dies. The insect does no harm to vegetation, like ordinary grasshoppers or locusts, but the damage to young orchards is very serious. Six weeks after the eggs are laid, the young larva hatch and drop to the ground, to go into subterranean quarters for another seventeen years.

In the Southern States there is a cicada exactly like the Northern species, except that it appears once every thirteen instead of every seventeen years, and it so happens that the appearance of the brood in the North this year coincides with one in the South. The latter are found in the lower half of the Mississippi valley, extending as far north as the lower part of Illinois and Indiana.

The records of these interesting insects go back a long time. The Indians are said to have predicted to the first settlers on this continent the time when the locusts would appear. In New Jersey every appearance of the brood since 1775 and in Connecticut since 1724 has been recorded. There is not much danger, however, that the pest will ever spread far. The insect's life is so short that it seldom has time to travel more than a quarter of a mile from the spot where it first saw the light. As trees are being cut down and human dwellings take their place, the cicada gradually disappears.

Is Mexico Tottering to Ruin?

Some Startling Disclosures of Affairs in the Southern Republic

By G. A. MARTIN

THE Mexican revolution has accomplished more than any other revolution of such short life in history. Not only in this respect, but in many others, it is unique in history. The principal and deciding battle of the war was an accident, a fight not planned by the leaders, but one which they counseled against. The leader came from practical obscurity, opposed by his relatives and strongest advisers, and drove from power a man supposed to be as strongly entrenched as any ruler in the world, a man—Porfirio Diaz—wielding despotic power in every respect.

From obscurity, known only as a rich man's son, called a dreamer by his closest friends and nearest relatives, Francisco I. Madero promulgated and fought a revolution that in six months gave him the power to dictate to sixteen million people. To-day Madero is as much a dictator as ever his predecessor was. Diaz held undisputed sway for over thirty years and had all the machinery of the government with him—such machinery as European monarchs are able to build up. In six months Madero had toppled over all that Diaz had built and now finds himself occupying a position by which he is able to say who will hold office and who will not.

The question that now faces Mexico is not so much whether the revolutionists have won as "Can the revolutionists hold their power?" Those who have closely studied the career of Diaz and the history of latter-day Mexico do not hesitate to venture the opinion that they cannot. The Mexican people as a whole have demonstrated that they are not capable of self-government as it is practiced in the United States. Francisco I. Madero holds up the United States as the model after which his country will pattern. If Madero is a man strong enough to carry out his intentions, Mexico may prosper under the new regime; but, according to the best observers, he will have to resort to many of the methods of Diaz to hold his people in check, and it was these methods against which he led the fight. His government cannot last and follow the American example. If it is merely a change from Diaz to Madero, with the same methods continued, the question is asked, "What is the difference?"

Even the revolutionary leaders—even Francisco Madero himself—admit that the people of Mexico are not yet ready for a free government, such as we have in the United States; yet that has been the subject of every harangue to the revolutionary army. On top of this, Madero admits that many of the people in his country are not capable of exercising the right of franchise and admits that "an educational qualification may be necessary for voters." No educational qualification was demanded of the soldiers who fought in the Madero army; as a matter of fact, very few men—the rank and file of the army—are educated even sufficiently to sign their names. They fought against "tyranny" and wanted the right to vote for their officers. Madero taught them what they were fighting for, yet he says that there must be an educational qualification before they may vote. There are many who believe when he attempts to put this into execution that there will be trouble.

Madero, even if he rules with the rod of iron wrested from the old soldier Diaz, will be able to put into effect many reforms in Mexico which may placate the populace. One of the cries of the revolutionists was "Equalization of taxation." Madero says Diaz exempted his favorites from taxation. Madero does not have to tell this, for everybody knows it, in and out of Mexico. Madero can equalize this taxation and he will have taken a long step forward and one that will do much to make amends for any other shortcomings. In the past, only the products of the land have been taxed and the poor men who worked the soil have had to pay this; the land baron paid nothing, yet he collected his rent. In future, Madero says he will tax land and houses at their value and that when the land owner pays his just proportion of money in support of the government, the tax on the poor man will be lighter, which is very true.

Diaz also appointed officials to positions because he considered them suitable to his purposes. Governors did not have to be residents of their state and congressmen seldom visited their districts and

very few of them lived among the people they represented. District and city officials were appointed in a like manner. This Madero can and he says he will remedy, and it will be another long step in the direction of popular favor.

Diaz made service in the army compulsory. He had enough well-paid, loyal men in each regiment to believe it comparatively safe, and he filled the rest of the ranks with men who had committed petty crimes. He forced his hired soldiers to serve with convicts and he forced convicts to fight or be shot. The result was that the army was honeycombed with sedition. This was one of the principal causes of the downfall of Diaz. His troopers did not fight as they were expected to fight. They had nothing to fight for and much to gain if the rebels won. Early in the stage of the revolution the federals fought hard, but later they often refused to fight, and when General Navarro surrendered to the insurrectos at Juarez, he gave it out

this for thirty years, because the people were afraid. Now they have discovered that the army they were afraid of was but a mere toy in their hands. They fought against the iron rule of Diaz and they have had a taste of what it is to wield power themselves—the power of the rifle. If Madero or any other man attempts again to rule by his own will in Mexico, trouble is likely; yet he must rule largely with force—he must do it until the temperament of the Mexicans change or they learn more to appreciate what is necessary in government. The insurrectos hate the military rule so heartily that they refuse to wear uniforms in their own army, yet by their own conduct they have demonstrated that the rule of force is necessary to govern them.

There is still another consideration. Madero and the insurrectos cried out against nepotism and favoritism in the Diaz administration; they pointed out that relatives and personal friends of

the President held many of the high offices. When Madero named his provisional cabinet in Juarez, his brother, Gustavo, was his secretary of the treasury; Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Madero's confidential agent and former running mate, was secretary of foreign affairs, and Frederico Gonzales Garza, Madero's campaign manager, was the secretary of the interior. The De la Barra cabinet of eight men, four of whom were dictated by Madero and all of whom had his approval, contains Madero's uncle as secretary of finance, Dr. Gomez and the doctor's brother each as a minister, while Frederico Gonzales Garza is assistant secretary of the interior; Roque Gonzales Garza, a brother of Frederico, is a colonel on Madero's staff, and Raoul Madero, a brother of the rebel leader, is a major on his staff. Although most of Madero's family opposed him in his revolutionary activities when he started, they joined him heartily when it began to be apparent that he was about to succeed. Which shows that the Mexican character is not so widely different from that of the American.

Now, as for the capacity of the insurrecto for self-government, his exercise of self-restraint. In the battle of Juarez, the insurrectos were told that they could not attack, yet they attacked. Madero tried repeatedly to recall them and they refused. They went into the battle because they wanted to take Juarez—and they took it. Then Madero rode in and took command. It was the luckiest stroke of the war. Diaz had just said that he would not resign, he had just declared that it was to be war to the death; but the insurrectos took Juarez and began to prepare to march to Mexico City, and Diaz resigned. The battle that won the war for Madero was fought against his orders; insubordination, a rebellion in the ranks of the rebels, was luckily turned in favor of their recognized head and won him the dictatorship.

No sooner had Madero taken charge in the town until his soldiers demanded that he resign, demanded that his cabinet resign, demanded that their leaders, soldiers representing the soldiers who had won the victory, must be at their head. By the discipline that Madero had managed to instill into the men, he forced them into submission. The iron hand that Diaz had wielded for thirty years had to be borrowed for a short time by his rebel opponent. Then the insurrectos demanded the head of General Juan N. Navarro, the man who had opposed their entry into Juarez. They would forget that they were fighting tyranny, persecution and oppression in Mexico; that free speech and free trials were a part of their decalogue. They would murder the man who had done his duty—merely because he had been of a different political faith. Madero again had to exercise the iron hand and slip Navarro out of reach of the insurrectos. They had demonstrated that they were ready to give way to the passion of the moment, that as cool-headed, democratic citizens, capable of self-restraint and self-government, they were failures. Then came the signing of the peace treaty and the agreement that Madero should go to Mexico and help to establish the new government. Immediately the insurrectos of Chihuahua prepared a petition to Madero. The petition stated that they would only trust one of their own people, that Madero must take with him one Castulo

(Continued on page 740.)



THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF FRANCISCO I. MADERO, JR.

The mysterious revolutionary leader in whose hands lies the future of Mexico.

to friends that he had to surrender because he could not trust his men; if he scattered them out over the city to fight as he wished, they would leave, and he had to herd them in the fortresses and personally keep them there.

Madero says that every man in the army who is not a convict will be given his liberty and that every convict who has been justly sentenced will be segregated from the soldiers and put to work upon the roads of the country, where he belongs. Enlistment in the army will be voluntary and the pay is to be made sufficiently attractive to enable the government to build up an army of faithful fighters. This will do much to popularize Madero with the people and will also do much to help Madero and his successors keep in office until turned out by the voters. An impressed, ill-fed, badly clad army is easy to transfer to the cause of some aspiring revolutionist; but a well-paid, well-fed army, afraid of the consequences in case of the downfall of its benefactor, might be expected to fight to keep him in power. Diaz counted on an abused and mistreated soldiery fighting loyally for the man who had abused and mistreated them; Madero expects to put into his army men who will fight for love of country and for the institutions that have made them prosperous.

These things will all help Madero to hold his sway, but Madero is not going to keep in power in Mexico—and no other man can do it, according to the best judgment of those who know Mexico—without asserting himself through the medium of "the strong arm" or "the mailed fist." Diaz did

Down Washington Way

What the Nation's Law Makers Are Talking About Under the Cloak-room Fan

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

WASHINGTON, June 12th, 1911.

THE PHENOMENAL conversion of Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, the ultra-conservative of a few short years ago, into the extreme radical of to-day has resulted in a certain temporary popularity very pleasing to his managers. But there was evidence, even before his return from his Western tour, that the people and the party of which he aspires to be a leader are beginning to take a sober second thought. This second thought is almost certain to be fatal to his aspirations. Through his espousal of the most radical proposals born of demagoguery, he has alienated the conservative, thoughtful element. This he probably expected. His game was to catch the radicals, enthrone the emotional, and secure the support of Mr. Bryan.

GOVERNOR WILSON BEFORE AND AFTER. Representative Martin W. Littleton, of

New York, a Democrat who carried Colonel Roosevelt's home district, brought to public attention what appears to be a big shift in Governor Wilson's attitude on a vital political question since the presidential bee began to buzz. It was Mr. Littleton's maiden speech in the House. He had read rather fully from a book by Governor Wilson strongly questioning and criticizing the initiative, referendum and recall. The speaker was interrupted by Representative A. W. Lafferty, of Oregon, a Republican. Mr. Lafferty read a strong endorsement of the initiative, referendum and recall made in a recent speech of Governor Wilson in Oregon. With his characteristic smile, Mr. Littleton replied:

Now, Mr. Chairman, I did not hear all that was read by the gentleman from Oregon, but I think I know what he read from the little I did hear. I have submitted the authority of the scholar, the student, the thinker and the philosopher upon civil government. I prefer to accept that as a riper and wiser opinion than any fugitive utterance made in the friction of politics—even though it was made in the great State of Oregon.

There were yips and a roar of applause from the Democratic side. The Republicans joined with a vim.

A NO-PARTY-LINES DEMOCRAT. The visit of Governor Wilson to Washington recently, when he gave out

interviews on the initiative, referendum and recall, may prove unfortunate in the light of the gossip that has followed his attempt to belittle party lines and to pose as the candidate of the people rather than as the leader of a party. Some Democrats are beginning to shake their heads dubiously, and to wonder if the Governor feels called upon to apologize for his connection with the Democratic party and if his attempt lightly to ignore elemental party differences does not forebode trouble in the event of his election. "We want to nominate and elect a Democratic President," one prominent Democrat was heard to say. "It's not so much a President elected by Democrats we want as a Democratic President. A man so independent now may fail to recognize any duty to party later, and I'm afraid that four years of Wilson in the White House would do more to wreck the party than the last four years of Cleveland did." It is probable that the Governor will hear more of his "no party lines" interview before he is through.

IS GOVERNOR WILSON SINCERE? Perhaps the most potent reason for the failure of the Bryanites to board the Wilson wagon is due to their feeling that Governor Wilson is insincere. That a man as conservative as he has been should suddenly have undergone such a marvelous transformation seems at war with reason. And now that it is being whispered that Governor Wilson once published, in a book, a criticism of Bryan, they are perceptibly drawing back. Present indications are that, long before the convention meets, the former college president, repudiated by the conservatives with whom he trained so long and deserted by the radicals who doubt the sin-

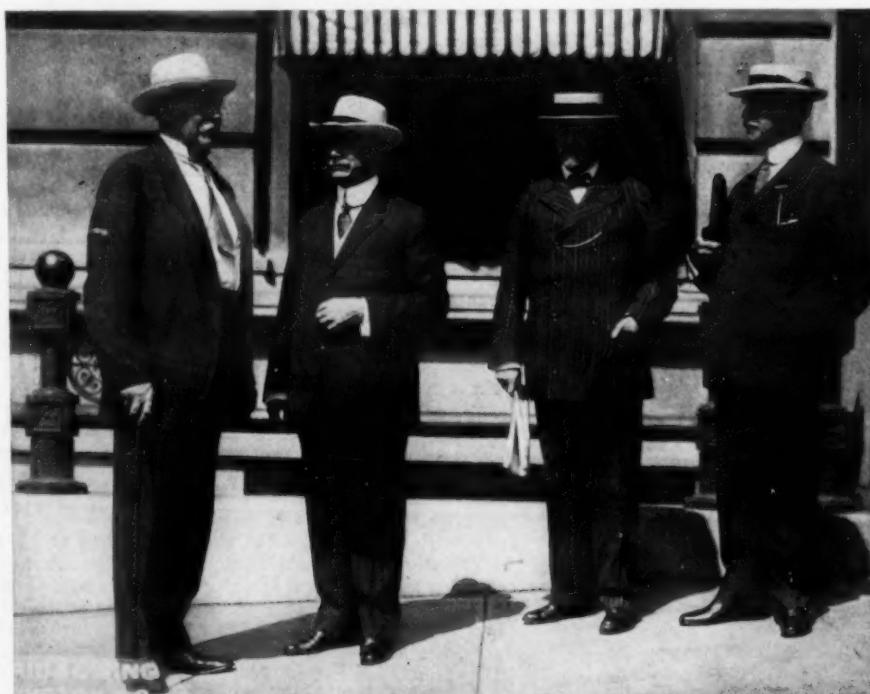
cerity of his conversion, will find himself high and dry on the sands of the "Also-rans."

THE PRESIDENT'S COURAGE. No fight Mr. Taft has made in his entire political career has better served to reveal his true courage than his fearless campaign for Canadian reciprocity. From the beginning he announced himself as unalterably opposed to all



THE PRESIDENT'S POPULAR DAUGHTER. SCHMIDT
Miss Helen Taft (at left) and her cousin, Miss Katherine Anderson, of Cincinnati. Miss Taft inherits a jolly good-natured disposition from her father which makes her extremely welcome in Washington society.

amendments to the agreement. The President opposed the Root amendment, the Lodge amendment, both proposed by his stanchest friends, as aggressively as he did the talk of tacking the farmers' free list bill to the reciprocity agreement. The latter idea originated with enemies of reciprocity, Senators who sought thus to create an excuse to justify them with their constituents in



STEEL CORPORATION OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON. HARRIS & EWING
The executive head of the United States Steel Corporation and his associates who were called to the Capitol by the investigating committee. Left to right: Norman B. Ream, ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Percival Roberts and Richard V. Lindabury.

voting against reciprocity. That was Mr. Taft's point—if friends were allowed to add amendments, even though they did not weaken the bill, it gave opponents license to attach amendments which might cause its defeat. The President has never wavered, neither has he been swayed by friend or foe.

A GREAT SPEECH. It may be said, as a result of the confidence expressed in the President's Chicago plea to the country by

people from all sections, regardless of party, that Mr. Taft was greatly encouraged and is now carrying on the final fight with renewed vigor. His speech was a fearless and frank explanation of his understanding of the forces which are at work to defeat reciprocity. By taking the country into his confidence, the President has won new allies. The people seem to be with him. It will be a pretty fight. There is every indication that from a month to six weeks may be required to discuss the bill. A vote can hardly be had on it before the latter part of July.

FAITH IN TAFT. A sentiment which is being heard in many parts of the country was voiced by Representative C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, after the President's Chicago speech. "The people in my district, Republicans and Democrats, do not know how reciprocity will work, but they are willing to give it a trial, as they have confidence in the wisdom of President Taft," he said. "They feel, too, that he has given the question close and thorough study and they have not. So it happens that they are willing to risk his judgment, at least enough to give the reciprocity proposition a fair trial. Above all else, Republicans in my district have an abiding faith in the President, feeling that he is doing his duty as he sees it and for the greatest good of the greatest number."

WILL LORIMER GO? Instead of covering much of the same ground, the Lorimer inquisitors will resort to short cuts by laying stress upon important witnesses who were not made to answer certain questions at the last hearings and will send for others not heretofore summoned. Particular emphasis will be laid upon new evidence and Senator Lorimer's testimony or whatever statement he has to make, if any. The matter is now in the hands of a committee, composed of Senators Kern of Indiana, Fletcher of Florida, Lea of Tennessee, Johnson of Maine, Democrats, and Dillingham of Vermont, Gamble of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, and Kenyon of Iowa, Republicans, four from each party. Perhaps the temper of some of these Senators may be judged from a recent speech by Senator Lea. He declared that the previous hearings should have been an investigation not by the *Chicago Tribune*, not by the Illinois Voters' League, but by the Senate of the United States—an investigation to find out whether a man had bought his way or his way had been bought for him into that body, and it should not have stopped at any barriers that might have been raised by any counsel for interested parties. At present there is every indication that Senator Lorimer will be unseated, and already there is talk as to who might be his successor. An intimate source of information from Chicago says that this was one of the matters which Governor Deneen, of Illinois, spoke to the President about at their meeting not long ago.

SOCIALISM. A cartoon in *Judge* by Artist Flohri, showing the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey alarmed at the shadow of a beast in the pathway captioned "Socialism," has attracted considerable attention in Washington. The election of a Socialist to Congress has given reality to the fear. The feeling is growing that the demagogic plays of leaders in both old parties for the votes of the discontented are partly responsible for the growing danger. The tendency to denounce all business as corrupt is being eagerly seized upon by Socialists and used with effect. Leaders in both parties are realizing that it is time for the

reign of demagoguery and muck-raking to come to an end. As long as Democratic radicals and Republican insurgents attempt to outdo each other in the halls of Congress in denouncing imaginary alliances between the government and "corrupt business," the shadow of the beast of Socialism is certain to deepen until the monster itself will confront both parties and threaten the life of American institutions and the very foundations of organized society.

What Paris Is Wearing

Some of the Most Striking Costumes
from the French Capital



UNIQUE EFFECT ATTAINED BY COMBINATION OF HEAVY IRISH CROCHET LACE OVER SAGE GREEN MARQUISSETTE.



OVER SKIRT EFFECT WITH HEAVY FRINGE IS MUCH WORN.



SIMPLE BUT STYLISH OVER SLIP OF CHIFFON WITH INSET OF HEAVY LACE.



ERMINE-TRIMMED CHIFFON WRAP. THIS FILMY MATERIAL IS MADE INTO COATS AND CAPES WITH CHARMING RESULTS.



HOW FAIR OWNERS OF FINE LACES TRIM THEIR CHIFFON SLIPS.



VARIATIONS OF THE OLD FASHIONED FICHU.



COPYRIGHT PAUL GENIAUX
COAT OF BLACK AND WHITE CHIFFON OVER WHITE GOWN.



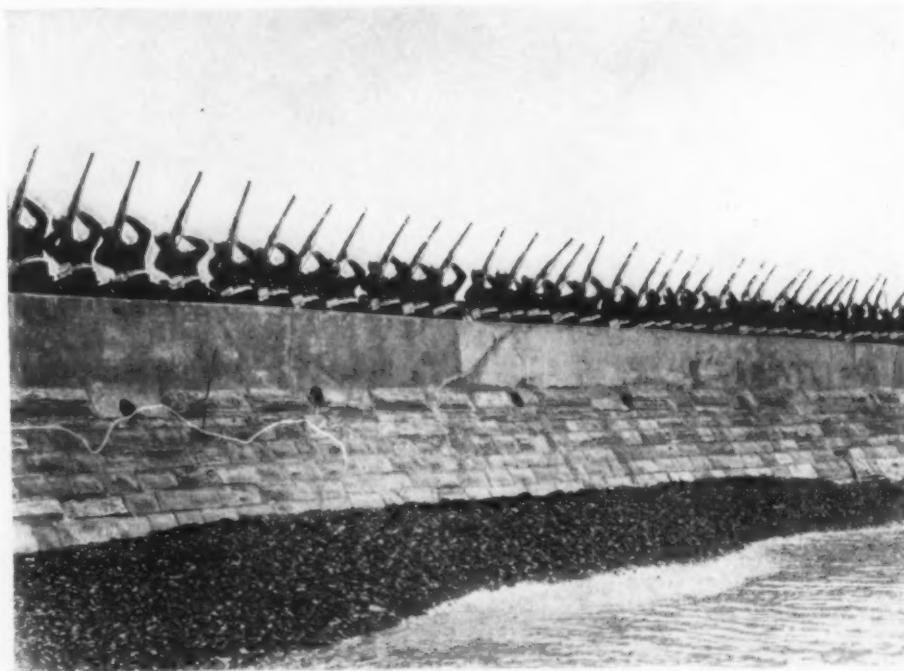
TWO STRIKING COSTUMES MADE FROM SILK COVERED WITH CHIFFON.

EMPIRE TUNIC OF WHITE MARQUISSETTE AND LACE.

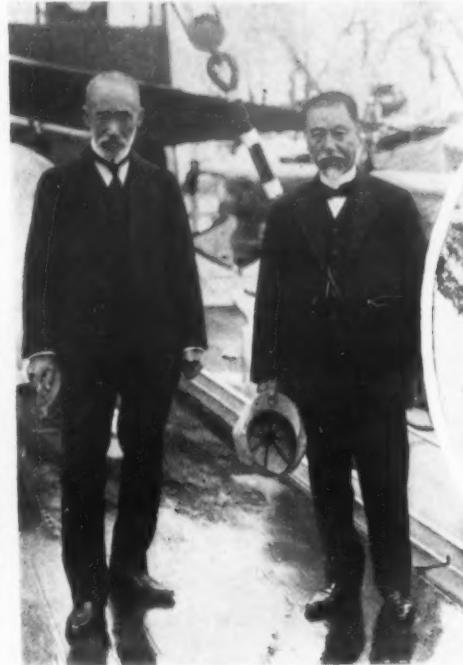


STRIKING TAILOR-MADE GOWN OF WHITE CLOTH.

The Week's Most Striking and Interesting Pictures



KING'S BIRTHDAY REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.
Troops lined the sea front along the ports, reviving a custom of fifty years ago, and fired this unique salute. They appear to be firing at aeroplanes.



GENERAL NOGI AND ADMIRAL TOGO.
Japan's two most famous fighters, her special ambassadors to the coronation. After the ceremonies in London they will make a tour of the world.



GARROS NEARING ROOME.
Famous aviator in the Paris-Rome-Tunis race on the next to the last stage of his journey.



THE LAUNCHING OF THE "TITANIC," THE SISTER SHIP OF THE "OLYMPIC." Each of these marine monsters displaces 66,000 tons; has a horse-power of 50,000; a length of 860 feet and a gross tonnage of 45,000.



J. P. MORGAN AND LORD PIRRIE OF THE WHITE STAR LINE GOING ON BOARD THE "OLYMPIC" AT BELFAST, IRELAND.



ROUNDING LAINHAM CORNER, WHERE THE RACE IS OFTEN WON OR LOST. A FAMOUS JOCKEY WAS SAID TO BE ABLE TO GO AROUND THIS TURN WITH ONE LEG OVER THE RAIL.



THE START OF THE RACE. NOTE THAT THE ENGLISH RACES ARE RUN LITERALLY "ON THE TURF." THIS IS PROBABLY THE REASON FOR THE NAME.

THE WINNING OF THE ENGLISH DERBY, THE MOST FAMOUS RACE IN THE WORLD, MADE NOTABLE THIS

and Important Events in Europe



GARROS NEARING ROME.
PHOTO LEVICK
A famous aviator in the Paris-Rome-Turin Race
nears the next to the last stage of his perilous
journey.



FUNERAL OF SIR W. S. GILBERT.
PHOTO PAUL THOMPSON
Bearing the ashes of the beloved English
composer of musical comedies to their last
resting place—a unique procession.



EMPIRE DAY PARADE AT HYDE PARK, LONDON.
PHOTO PAUL THOMPSON
One of the most picturesque features of the coronation celebrations, the trooping of the
colors, showing the Dominion and Colonial flags.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.
Lord Pirrie of the White Star Line going to the launching of
the "Olympic" at Belfast, Ireland.

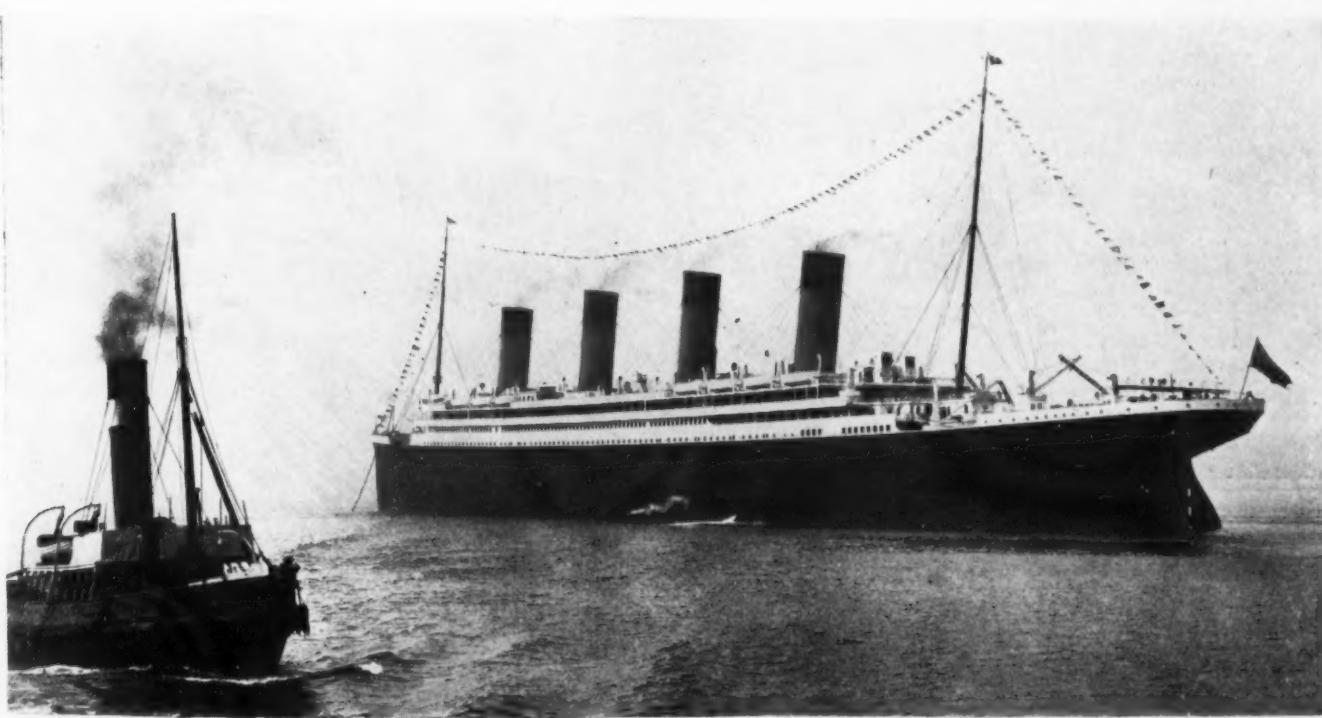


PHOTO PAUL THOMPSON
The "Olympic" ready to sail on her maiden trip. She left the other side June 14, although the shipping strike at one time threatened to make a
serious delay.

THE "OLYMPIC," THE FORMER JUST LAUNCHED AND THE LATTER JUST PUT INTO SERVICE.



PHOTO LEVICK
are run literally "out of lust." This is probably one of the most striking photographs of a start ever made.



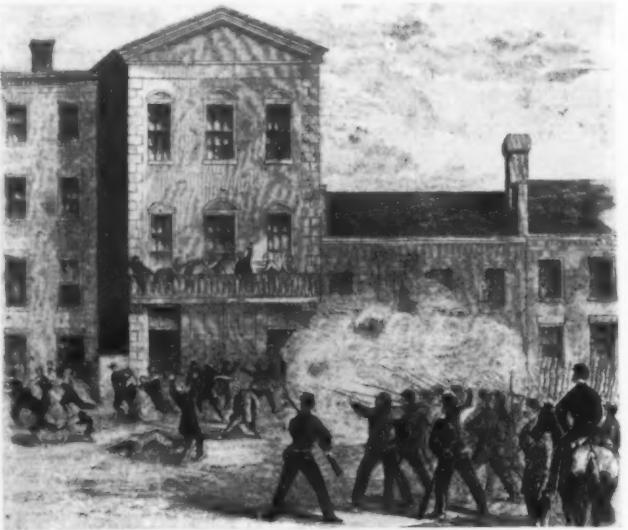
PHOTO LEVICK
Sunstar winning, with Steadfast and Royal Tender second and
third respectively.

WORLD, MADE NOTABLE THIS YEAR BY THE ATTENDANCE OF KING GEORGE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HIS REIGN.

Fifty Years Ago This Week

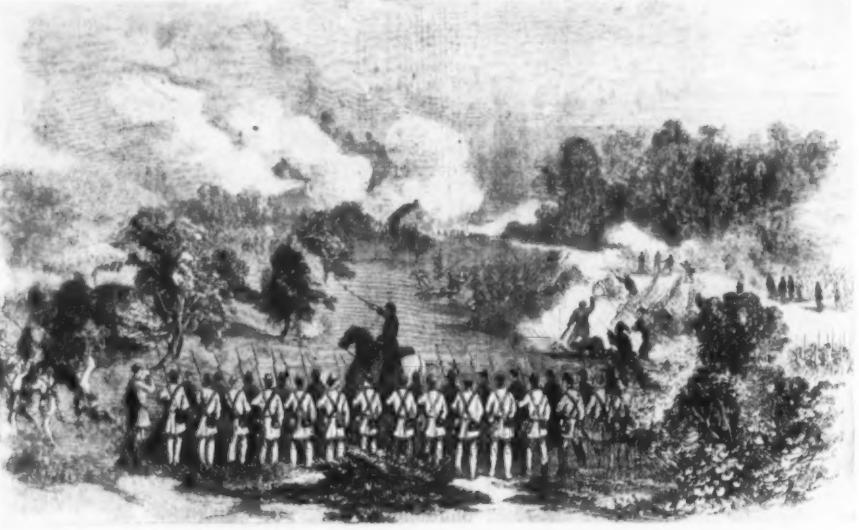
War Scenes from Leslie's Weekly of June 29, 1861

Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.



Collision between the Federal troops under Colonel M'Neil and the citizens of St. Louis, Mo., the fire of the troops taking effect upon the Recorder's Court, which was then in session.

From a sketch by a special correspondent taken on the spot.



Battle at Great Bethel, between the Federal troops under General Pierce and the Confederate troops under Colonel Magruder, June 10, 1861.

Sketched by our special artist accompanying General Butler's command.



Arrival of General Tyler with the Connecticut troops, at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 18th, to support General Schenck and the Ohio Regiment after their surprise by the masked battery of the Confederates near Vienna, Va.



The village of Fall's Church, Va.; arrival of the Second U. S. Cavalry, Company B, Lieutenant Tompkins, on Wednesday morning, June 19th.

From a sketch by our special artist accompanying General M'Dowell's command.

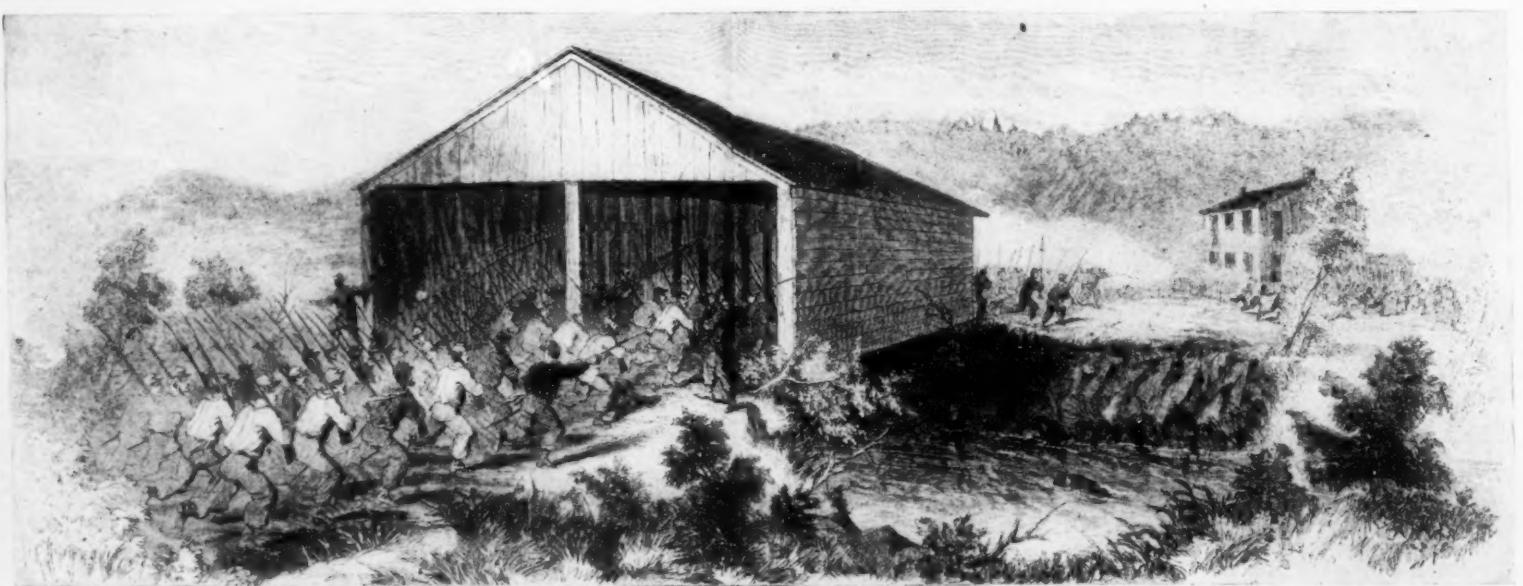
The State of the Nation as It Appeared 50 Years Ago.

From Leslie's of June 29, 1861.

Although no decisive action has yet taken place between the vast opposing forces in Virginia, the massing together of the scattered columns and their centralization upon one point forebode an almost immediate collision, and probably a general battle, the result of which can only be a matter of speculation. That the Confederate leaders have collected a vast army in the State of Virginia is now ascertained as a fact, and although reports reach us from various sources that a large proportion of them are poorly armed and badly provisioned, we believe these reports exaggerated, and we do not doubt that they will make a sturdy stand and defend the soil of Virginia with dogged determination. It is still given out that the great object of the Southern generals is to force the line of defenses of the Federal troops on the Potomac, penetrate to the Capitol and carry the war into Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is also said that the reason why this movement has not been made earlier was the opposition of Jefferson Davis, and that he is still opposed to it. If this is true it gives us a higher opinion of his judgment, for it cannot be doubted that a defensive war is the true line of policy for the South, and that an attempt on her side to invade the Northern States would be an act of sheer madness.

The plan of the campaign of the Federal authorities is of course a profound secret, but an important meeting, at which many general officers were present, was convoked by General Scott at Washington, on the 24th inst., at two o'clock. It is probable that the plan of the campaign will be here discussed and finally settled, and that a faint shadow of the details will soon be seen in the operations which will assuredly immediately commence. Under any circumstances the events which are now crowding upon us will culminate in some startling action within the next few days.

The battle at Booneville, Mo., was fully as decisive as we announced, the Confederate troops flying in all directions, but the loss of life happily was not so large as the first account intimated. One hundred will probably cover the dead and wounded on both sides. Its moral effect has been very great, and the energy of General Lyon has strengthened the Union feeling in Missouri, and has imparted a very good idea of the strong and determined power of the Federal Government. Governor Jackson is still flying, and probably by this time is safe with the sympathizing Government of Tennessee. Energetic measures are being pursued by all the officers under the command of General Lyon, and there can be little doubt that the allegiance of Missouri to the Union will be secured by the Union men, supported by the Federal troops.



Engagement at Romney, Va., twenty miles from New Creek, Tuesday, June 11th; the Eleventh Indiana Zouaves crossing the bridge over the Potomac, at double-quick time, to attack the Confederate forces.—*From a sketch by our special artist accompanying Major-General McClellan's command.*

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The Public Forum

THE AGE OF ADVERTISING.

Herbert S. Gunnison, Business Manager Brooklyn Eagle.

THIS is an age of advertising. We cannot do business successfully without it. Recently, when the Chicago papers stopped publication for three days, business in the city stores was practically at a standstill. I remember when certain large establishments in New York boasted that they did not advertise or said that a satisfied customer was the best advertisement. Tiffany, Brokaw Brothers and other well-known houses did not advertise, but they do to-day, and so does every large concern. In those days the merchant sold his goods over the counter and the manufacturer sent out his salesmen, but to-day people buy the goods which they want and which they know something about because of the information given by the advertisements.

DON'T SHOOT AT RANDOM.

George M. Reynolds, President Continental and Commercial Bank, Chicago.

IF, AS I travel down one of your crowded streets, some one snatches my purse, and to avoid detection or capture the culprit runs into the crowd, and, angered, I use a gun and shoot at random into that crowd, chancing that I will hit the thief, but knowing the probabilities are that I will wound some one else, I would no doubt be mobbed for showing such disregard for the welfare of those innocent of wrong-doing. This, my friends, is precisely the attitude of the public to-day in its treatment of corporations. When, as has occurred in the past, the management of a corporation that has been guilty of wrong-doing seeks, figuratively speaking, to escape just punishment and discipline under the shelter of all corporations, the indiscriminating public, on the theory that all corporations are alike regardless of methods pursued in their management—whether for good or evil—hurls its shafts of displeasure and criticism at all corporations. The correction of these abuses must necessarily depend upon a sane and conservative public sentiment using a discriminating sense in its treatment of them.

A DECISION THAT DOES NOT DECIDE.

Ex-Assistant Attorney-General James M. Beck.

THE GREATEST tribunal in the world, after deliberating for more than a year and writing an opinion of twenty thousand words [the United States Supreme Court and the Standard Oil case], has failed in any tangible way to interpret a law which business men must, under the peril of possible imprisonment, infallibly interpret from day to day as occasion arises. This in itself justifies a grave doubt as to the policy of a law which yields so little to judicial interpretation. If the Supreme Court, after twenty-one years, cannot tell the business men of the country what is "reasonable" and what is "unreasonable" in the combination of energy and resources, it is clearly oppressive to require laymen to do so. In the meantime industry languishes and trade is paralyzed, while the business man waits and waits to hear what he may do and what he may not do, only in the end to come out "by the same door wherein he went."

A STRANGE INCONGRUITY.

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University.

IS IT not strange that in these times, when we are clamoring about the high cost of living, we should assail and hound through the courts the only corporation that has reduced the price of its commodities? Are we to place upon corporations that have pushed their prices to the limit the approval of "reasonableness"? This "unreasonable" corporation has reduced for the people the price of white kerosene from one dollar a gallon to five and one-half cents per gallon. Its trade has restrained trade from a price that would have cost the people of this country hundreds of millions of dollars. These prosecutions and court decisions have not been in the interests of the people, but of thousands of competitors who wanted a higher price from their customers. The Supreme Court has interpreted the Stand-

ard Oil Company in its relation to the unjust and impracticable Sherman law. I would like to see a decision upon the merits of the Standard Oil Company in its relation to the people who buy its kerosene and gasoline and its hundreds of products.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

President Taft.

WE HAVE had wars and we know what they are. We know what responsibilities they entail, the burdens and losses and horrors, and we would have none of them. We have a magnificent domain of our own, in which we are attempting to work out and show to the world success in popular government, and we need no more territory in which to show this. But we have attained great prosperity and great power. We have become a powerful member of the community of nations in which we live, and there is therefore thrust upon us necessarily a care and responsibility for the peace of the world in our neighborhood and a burden of helping those nations that cannot help themselves, if we may do that peacefully and effectively.

A BISHOP DEFENDS WALL STREET

Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, of Missouri.

ANY PLAN which in any way would destroy the workings of Wall Street is a crazy one and a monstrous absurdity. Notwithstanding that not a grain of wheat nor an ear of corn grows in this center, nevertheless the buildings here hold those who furnish sinews for millions on millions of acres of agricultural products and those who guide the transportation of millions of tons of those things which sustain the lives not only for the people of this country, but in some way for the people of every country in the world.

NO RECALL OF THE JUDGES.

Congressman Martin W. Littleton, of New York.

THE MISGUIDED or malignant passions of an unimportant fragment of the community may recklessly accuse the most stainless judge and by groundless charges put suspicion in the place of confidence and distrust in the place of faith. The seasoned and staid traditions of impeachment are to be translated into a trial by tumult. The recall will strike from the splendid structure of free government the arch upon which it has come to rest with unshaken confidence. God forbid that the sanctuaries of the country of America shall ever be ravished by the sibilant hiss of a mob crying, "Crucify him! Crucify him!"

THE NEWSPAPER AND THE CORPORATION.

H. N. McKinney, of Philadelphia.

THERE are to-day many industries, which look upon advertising as absolutely useless, which could by its proper use be developed to an extent that their managers would now consider impossible. The great question of interest to the newspaper publisher is, How can this advertising be secured? In the first place, by fairness in the treatment of these great industrial combinations in the editorial and news columns. As I have met the men who manage these combinations, I have noticed that their general feeling is that the newspaper is frequently their active enemy and antagonist, that the real merits of the case or the real facts in any question all too often have little weight with the average editor, that, as one editor once said, "It is always a good thing to kick a trust."



HIGH LIFE BEER
The Champagne of Bottled Beer
BREWED BY MILLER AT MILWAUKEE



No, "any tonic" won't do— Get Sanatogen, the Food-Tonic

John Burroughs

The distinguished naturalist and author, writes: "I am sure I have been greatly benefited by Sanatogen. My sleep is fifty per cent. better than it was one year ago, and my mind and strength are much improved."

Hon. Victor Murdock

Member House of Representatives, writes:

"I have taken Sanatogen at the suggestion of a friend and am very pleased with the result. This preparation exerts a very agreeable and beneficial action upon one's digestion, and imparts a feeling of strength and vigor."

His Excellency

Prof. Dr. Von Leyden
Director First Medical Clinic, Berlin University, writes:

"I have gladly and frequently prescribed Sanatogen in cases of delicate patients in my clinical as well as my private practice and am extremely satisfied with the results."

Sir Gilbert Parker

The popular Canadian novelist, writes:

"I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

THE BAUER CHEMICAL COMPANY

528 Everett Building, Union Square

NEW YORK

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL
We will ship you a "RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight prepaid to any place in the United States without a cent deposit in advance, and allow ten days free trial from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will not be out one cent.
LOW FACTORY PRICES We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at lower prices than any other house. We save you \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle. Highest grade models with Puncture-Proof tires, Imported Roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles; also reliable medium grade models at **unheard of low prices**.
RIDER AGENTS WANTED We will be astonished at the wonderfully low prices and the liberal propositions and special offers we will give on the first year sample going to you to trial. Write at once for our special offer.
DO NOT BUY A BICYCLE before you buy a tire from us. Order a sample and you receive our catalogue and learn our low prices and liberal terms. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.
SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$5 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.
TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at **half usual prices**. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. W174 **CHICAGO, ILL.**

Without **\$1.00** Door **On Approval, Freight Paid**
Door **PER SECTION** **\$1.75** **lundstrom**
IT FITS ANY SPACE
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE
Endorsed "THE BEST" by Over Fifty Thousand Users
MADE under our own patents, in our own factory, and the entire production sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such reasonable prices. Our sectional bookcases are the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. Book sections have non-binding, disappearing glass doors, and are highly finished in SOLID GOLDEN OAK. Other styles and finishes at correspondingly low prices. Write for new Catalogue No. III.
THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office: 372 Broadway

Our Grandfathers

Used it nearly Eighty Years ago,
as a keen relish for many a dish.

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Is known in Every Country. It adds just the savor needed for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Steaks, Gravies, Salads and Chafing Dish Cooking.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York



This label is on the genuine
Pantasote
The Best
TOP MATERIAL.
Caution to Purchasers
of Tops

Pantasote is a top material of recognized high and uniform quality and a product made only by us. Many unscrupulous dealers misrepresent as PANTASOTE cheap inferior materials to increase their profits—at the purchaser's expense. To the average person these substitutes when new look something like Pantasote.

To prevent fraudulent substitution insist upon the label as shown above—dealers receive these labels free with every yard of Pantasote, leaving no excuse for not using them.

Pantasote is superior to mahairs for many reasons—two in particular, the impossibility of coloring them and the evaporation of their interlining gum of very impure rubber by exposure to grease or sunlight, as are trees.

Send postal for booklet on top materials and samples.

THE PANTASOTE CO. 30 Bowing Green
Bldg., New York



No Money Down Just your regular monthly payment of \$4.80 after examination by you. Can you imagine any easier way to buy a diamond? All you have to do is to ask me to send you this Ring on approval. It will be sent at once, all charges paid. If you are not perfectly satisfied, return it at our expense. This Diamond Ring is our great special. It is the result of years of painstaking study and experiment and now stands alone the **most perfect Diamond Ring ever produced**. Hence the name "Perfection." Only the finest quality of white diamonds, perfect in cut and full of fiery brilliancy are used. Each diamond is skillfully mounted in our famous Loftis "Perfection" 6-prong ring mounting. Guaranteed to be exactly as shown. Each ring is cased in a dark blue velvet ring box, with white satin lining. 2,000 illustrations of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. It tells all about our easy credit plan. Write today.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Jewelers
Dept. A 875, 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Branch stores: Pittsburgh, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.



All Garages
W. P. Fuller & Co.

All Dealers
San Francisco, Cal.
Agents

People Talked About

REPRESENTATIVE Henry George, Jr., of New York, had often heard of the congressional seed distribution and had read many a joke concerning that more or less important feature of a statesman's life. The subject is no longer a matter of levity or joyous comment with him, however. "I am," he said recently, "in the midst of distributing a consignment of seed I have been able to obtain, and it is serious business. Although I represent purely a city district in New York, where the average garden is not much more than the width of a sidewalk crack, I am besieged to send seed. I never had an idea there would be such a demand for it, and I do not believe any of my constituents are making soup out of the pea seed, either. Most of the demands, I find, come from children who are studying botany and from citizens who are acquiring small plots in the country. Seed sending, after all, is an important part of a congressman's life."

DR. EDWIN POND PARKER, associate and contemporary of Mark Twain, holds the record for continuous service in the Connecticut pastorate. For fifty-two years he has been the minister of the South Congregational Church of Hartford, to which he came directly from the seminary. In October he will retire.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, of New York, is now on a votes-for-women tour of the earth. Started at the psychologic moment, so to speak—when the English suffragettes have shocked the world into "taking notice"—this pilgrimage promises to be most picturesque. As president of the great International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, she went to Stockholm, Sweden, to preside over its annual council, including representatives from twenty-three countries, and then to England, to join Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Amsterdam, president of the Dutch Woman's

Suffrage Association. Together they will carry the yellow flag to uttermost parts—Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India, Siam, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Honolulu and Hawaii. This unprecedented crusade for the "cause," once conspicuous only in cartoon, will consume one year. For Mrs. Catt it is the spectacular climax of twenty-five years of service on American soil. With Susan B. Anthony, she struggled through the unpopular days, when opposing newspapers heralded their coming under such captions as "Spinster Susan's Suffrage Show"—and when, on more than one occasion, other supporters were given an ovation of odoriferous eggs. As the movement gained in power, Mrs. Catt conceived the Woman's Suffrage party, which, two years ago, was successfully launched on the political sea.

A NEWSPAPER photographer had the difficult task of snapshotting new United States Senators as they arrived at the Capitol. He knew few of their faces, so the game was mostly bluff. "Senator," he said to one distinguished-looking man, "won't you please stop a second? I want your picture." "Not now," the man replied. "Just one second, Senator," the photographer pleaded. "See here!" The man turned. "What Senator do you think I am?" "I don't know exactly"—the photographer was almost stumped—"but you are a Senator." "Well, you're wrong!" the other snapped. "I'm an honest man."

PROFESSOR EDWARD C. PICKERING, of the Harvard Observatory, has been appointed a knight in the Prussian Order of Merit. Only two Americans have previously received a similar honor. They were Newcomb and Agassiz. Since the death of Agassiz

there has been no American member of the science department of the order, and the only American in the fine arts department is Sargent, the painter.

SIXTY-FOUR years' continuous service as a railroad employee, with the loss of but one week from his work, and this through illness, is the enviable record of Anthony Maley, of Aurora, Ind. Mr. Maley was born in Ireland in 1826 and came to America as a young man. He began his railroad career in 1847, on the old Hillsboro and Cincinnati Railroad—the first railroad granted a charter to enter Cincinnati. His work at that time was hauling wood for the engines used in the construction of that road—the "wood train" being under his personal supervision. When the Hillsboro and Cincinnati Railroad was merged into the Belpre and Cincinnati, and when it later became the Ohio and Mississippi, young Maley became a section hand. For the past fifteen years the old man has been crossing watchman at Aurora, Ind., for the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern lines, and, although nearly eighty-five years of age, he is regarded by his superintendent as one of the most efficient employees of the division. Mr. Maley is unquestionably the oldest railway employee in the world in point of service.

A WOMAN of much prominence in Washington society recently complained that there is one detail for feminine comfort which American hotels have failed to cater to. She says, "There is an everlasting lack of hooks in the wardrobes and closets. Women guests find magnificent cabinets and bountiful room for the storing of gowns, but, in nine cases out of ten, hooks or nails for the proper hanging are either gone or never had been provided. This was aptly illustrated in one of the best hotels at the national capital. A fine, dust-proof inclosure had been provided for clothes, but every hook but one was found to be broken off. I always carry my own supply of hooks. We stop at the best hotels, but I am invariably busy with a gimlet to provide for my gowns immediately upon unpacking. Of course the new wardrobe trunks do away with the necessity of the contingency mentioned, but not all of us possess such luxuries."

A PASSION to see good laws on the statute-books and to insure that such laws are well enforced has driven Arthur Burrage Farwell from working as a traveling salesman for a boot and shoe factory to the somewhat stupendous task described as "bearing on his shoulders, like another Atlas, some of the heaviest sins of Chicago." That is to say, he works a seven-day week, with no stipulation about union hours, as president of the Chicago Law and Order League. It's no light burden. For his success Farwell thanks resolution more than consecration, adding that he is "just a blunt layman." He says he found an ideal toward which to work at the same time that he found his middle name—in 1888, just after the death of his three-year-old boy, Burrage. "I've been trying ever since to make Chicago the sort of place for children to live in and grow up in," he says. No other figure in Chicago has been more feared by gamblers, agents of the white-slave traffic or liquor sellers who presume to violate the law.

(Continued on page 737.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Boston Garter



Velvet Grip
is highest grade—not only
fits the leg, but will wear
well in every part—the
clasp stays securely
in place until
you release it.
See that
Boston
Garter
is stamped
on the clasp.

Sample Pair, Cotton, 25c. Silk, 50c.
Mailed on receipt of price.
GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS
BOSTON, U.S.A.

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by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.

Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.

Knowledge a Father Should Have.

Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.

Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.

Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.

Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.

Knowledge a Mother Should Have.

Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.

Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in One Volume. Illustrated, \$2. Postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., 775 Perry Bldg., PHILA., PA.

GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED
"IMPERIAL" and "INDEPENDENT"
(With an Extra Layer and Heavier Fabric)

TIRES

Also Large Quantity of

STANDARD MAKES

40% OFF

AUTOMOBILE TIRE CO.,

1625 Broadway, New York City.

The Oldest Jobbing House in the United States and the Largest in the World.

You Can Dress Well
On \$1.00 A Week

MEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHES
MADE-TO-ORDER

AFTER LATEST NEW YORK DESIGNS

We will trust any honest man anywhere.

We guarantee a perfect fit. Send for our samples and book of latest New York fashions free.

EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO., INC., "L."

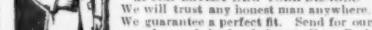
Manhattan's Largest and Longest Merchant Tailor. Est. 1882. 229 Broadway, through

to No. 19 Park Place, N. Y. City.

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Club

Cocktails



The Club brand represents the same high

standard in Cocktails

as the Hall mark in England and the

Sterling in America do in silver.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan

(whiskey base) are the most popular.

At all good dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietary.

HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

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People Talked About

(Continued from page 736.)

IN THESE days of luxury and the foolish spending of money, especially on children, we turn with relief to expressions of Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, wife of the senior United States Senator from Colorado.

"Of the many pampered, satiated, spoiled children of the wealthy classes, not one of them is happy," Mrs. Guggenheim says. "They have nothing to wish for, nothing to learn. Is it a wonder that the poor little things should lose their zest in life so soon?" Mrs. Guggenheim believes in simple living for children. Her boys never had elaborate

automobiles, airships, war vessels and such toys. They received blocks, drawing books, paint boxes, trains and other things which all children enjoy. They have three wholesome, well-cooked meals each day and no candy except on very special occasions. The boys are taught obedience and are put through their lessons. They are happy and healthy.

ELTING A. FOWLER, chief of the New York Sun Washington bureau, and Robert Dougan, who is stationed at the White House for that organization, by fine team work printed the fact that Mr. Hilles was to succeed Secretary Norton a week before the change was officially announced. There was a subsequent gathering at the executive offices of the other correspondents. They pooh-poohed the Sun story, and when for official reasons Mr. Norton denied the advance report, it looked as if Mr. Fowler had been misinformed. But he stood pat and after the vigorous denial said quietly to Mr. Norton, "I'll bet you ten dollars Hilles is the man and it will be announced in a week." "You're on!" Mr. Norton pulled a crisp bill from his pocket. So did Mr. Fowler. Mr. Norton proved a game loser, for not only did he stand by that particular bet, but he also saw through an obligation of honor with William Hoster, of the New York American, and Robert T. Small, of the Associated Press, which resulted in a delightful luncheon and reception at Mr. Norton's home to principal newspaper men of Washington. It was there that Mr. Hilles's appointment was announced.

IN DAYS—not long ago either—before telephones were prevalent in Chicago, an enterprising young newspaper reporter found himself five miles from his office. A terrific fire, of interest to every citizen, was at its height. It was near midnight and the paper was within a short time of going to press. There was not the slightest chance of getting the story in before the edition got away. The rival reporters realized the conditions and gritted their teeth. Without a word, the man in question went to a fire-alarm signal box. The door was open. He unlimbered the Morse key within and tapped a call to a friendly operator at fire headquarters. With rapidity and skill he communicated to his friend a graphic account of transpiring events. Ten minutes later the city editor of the paper, the Chicago Tribune, had the story. It was a distinct beat for the resourceful reporter and an illustrious incident in the career of a man who was later to become a national figure. John E. Wilkie, famous as the head of the Secret Service, was the reporter. He had picked up telegraphy while covering

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JOHN E. WILKIE.

The new head of the United States customs agents, long a figure of national importance.

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the night police and fire headquarters for his paper in the old Rookery Building. Later Mr. Wilkie designed the first police patrol to be used in the city of Chicago. In conjunction with his friend, John P. Barrett, city electrician, the first police patrol electric call box signal in the city was devised. Mr. Wilkie's achievements are too well known in the public mind to need repeating. His splendid work with the Secret Service brought him to the high regard of Secretary MacVeagh and Collector Loeb. His latest reward has been the promotion, in addition to the Secret Service duties, to head the United States customs agents.

SIIGHTSEERS in the congressional visitors' galleries are used to all sorts of sights. It is hard to surprise them. However, there was much pleasant comment when a comely young matron entered and after a time produced an embroidery workbag and proceeded with the dainty handwork. It was Mrs. William P. Borland, wife of a Representative newly elected from Missouri. Mrs. Borland does not believe in being idle, not even on the important occasion of awaiting her husband's maiden address in the House. Patiently she waited and embroidered for two hours. It was lucky that she had such a practical way of passing the time, for another resolution prevented Mr. Borland's speech that day. Nevertheless, the incident served to prove the manner in which some women profitably occupy their leisure, no matter what the event.

MRS. ELLA WILSON is the new mayor of Hunnewell, Kan., who has figured in the newspapers so extensively of late. The new mayor is a kindly looking woman, with a pleasant manner. But she can be firm, and when she states that "Hunnewell is no worse than a lot of other towns, but it is going to be better than most of them," you instinctively believe her. She is very much in earnest and she made an earnest campaign. Mrs. Wilson is well to do. She owns her home in Hunnewell and several farms in Oklahoma and Kansas. In addition, she is a leader

in the Presbyterian church and is a member of a number of women's fraternal organizations, having been a State officer in some. She has two sons, one aged twenty and the other fourteen. Her husband is paralyzed. Mrs. Wilson is a suffragette, but not a militant one. She believes that women should vote, but doesn't think that acts of violence will help them to obtain the ballot. And, too, she has pronounced views in other lines, as, for instance, she says, "If the W. C. T. U., ladies' aid societies and kindred organizations would devote more time to promoting better moral, sanitary and social conditions and a little less to fighting evils which can better be checked by education and evolution than by revolution, they would be of more benefit to the community." Mrs. Wilson has appointed Mrs. Rosie E. Osbourne city marshal. Mrs. Osbourne is six feet tall and weighs nearly two hundred and fifty pounds. She says she is not afraid of any man in the town and apparently there is no reason why she should be.

AT THE army maneuvers at Manassas a few years ago, Henry M. Stimson, now Secretary of War, was a private in Squadron A, of New York. Officers of the Fifteenth Cavalry "rubbed it in" some on the New Yorkers when it came to holding horses. The Secretary visited the Fifteenth at Fort Myer the other day. The officers were glad to meet him. He remarked that the last time he met them he was kept busy holding horses and stirrups for them.



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MRS. SIMON GUGGENHEIM.

Wife of the senior Senator from Colorado, who believes in the simple life for children.



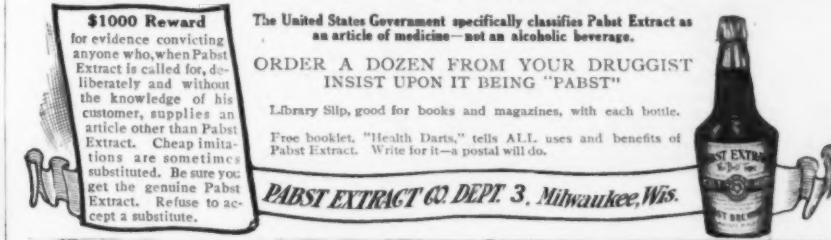
"How well Miss Smith looks! I never saw anyone brace up so quickly. It's but a few weeks since she was seriously ill. Her recovery certainly has been rapid."

Convalescence—that vital period in illness after the crisis has been passed, and complete recovery not absolutely assured, is fraught with great danger of relapse. The patient's condition demands a highly nourishing, easily assimilated liquid food like

Pabst Extract The Best Tonic

Nature's greatest aid in restoring the convalescent to normal health and strength. It supplies the very elements needed to build up the wasted tissues, revitalize the blood, bring the roses back to faded cheeks and hasten the patient on the road to complete recovery. The rich extract of pure malt supplies the strengthening food while the piquant, spicy flavor of hops coaxes the appetite and supplies the needed tonic. By soothing the nerves it insures sweet, refreshing sleep and makes quick recovery doubly assured.

Pabst Extract is the "Best" Tonic to build up the cent and the nervous wreck—to prepare for happy, overworked, strengthen the weak, overcome insomnia, healthy motherhood and give vigor to the aged. Your physician will recommend it.



It's a great day
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MRS. ELLA WILSON.
The strenuous woman
mayor of Hunnewell,
Kan.

Swift's Premium Ham
Swift & Company U.S.A.

Swift's Premium Bacon
Swift & Company U.S.A.

when you serve

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon Good Food

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

1898-1911
John Muir & Co.
Specialists In
Odd Lots

We execute orders for any number of shares of stock, thus permitting the man who usually buys 100 share lots to diversify his investments and to average his costs.

Send for Circular B, "Odd Lots"
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71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

"The Bache Review"

The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

Advice to individual investors
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"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

Small Investments

We give special attention to the investment of small sums in securities of reliable corporations.

Carefully prepared analyses of values and other information useful to investors upon request.

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Established 1881
31 Nassau St., New York
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FRACTIONAL LOTS

We issue a Booklet,
Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading

J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.
(MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE)
74 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY
884 Columbus Avenue. 1 East 42d Street

We recommend the purchase of
United States Light & Heating Co.
PREFERRED STOCK

which at present price returns 8½ per cent. The earnings of this company have been largely increased with the completion of the new factory at Niagara Falls. The earnings are largely in excess of the dividend requirements.

We also recommend the purchase of the Preferred Stock of the

Knickerbocker Ice Company
OF CHICAGO

The company has paid 6 per cent. dividends for twelve years.

Plant value alone exceeds all outstanding stock and bond issues.

Write for Descriptive Circulars A and B.

Walston H. Brown & Bros.
Members New York Stock Exchange
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GOOD SPECULATIONS
Amalgamated Copper. Manhattan Transit.
Studebaker Corp. Com. United Cigar Mfg. Com.
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Marginal accounts accepted. Inquiries invited.

SLATTERY & CO.
Dealers in Stocks and Bonds
40 Exchange Place, New York

A Guaranteed 7% Preferred Stock

We call the attention of conservative investors to our most recent offering: The Cumulative 7% First Preferred Stock of **Barnhart Brothers and Spindler**. Not only is this stock the First Preferred issue of Barnhart Brothers and Spindler, which since 1869 has occupied a most important place in the type foundry industry, but furthermore, the payment of dividends and the full par value of the principal is unconditionally guaranteed by the **American Type Founders Company**.

As security for the \$1,250,000 First Preferred Stock there are Net Assets of more than



T. O. VINTON.
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Bank and Trust Company,
Jackson, Miss.

C. H. WILLIAMS.
President of the Bank of
Yazoo City, Yazoo
City, Miss.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IT IS always interesting to speculate. Here is a speculative view that may interest my readers. A strange thing may result from the dissolution of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil companies. I speak of it as among the possibilities. It is too early to call it anything like a probability.

My readers will remember that the court has ordered the dissolution of two of the greatest and most successful corporations in the world, the ones I have mentioned. These were made up of a number of constituents. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, it looks as if about a hundred new corporations must be created out of the dismemberment of the two large ones.

The American Tobacco Company, as I understand it, has sixty-four constituent companies and the Standard Oil thirty-three, a total of ninety-seven. Suppose that, instead of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies, we have ninety-seven new companies, all controlled by men of the rare business capacity of those who now administer the affairs of the two great companies. The public never speculates extensively in high-priced shares, like Standard Oil, selling at \$650, and American Tobacco Company, around \$500. It would eagerly buy the stocks of their constituent companies at "popular prices."

The problem facing the two big corporations is how to divide up among their shareholders, especially the small ones, the shares of the new companies that must become separate entities. Some of these have small capitalizations. It may be deemed necessary, in order to avoid the distribution of innumerable fractions of shares, to make the par value of some of the smaller companies less than \$100 a share. This value may be made \$50, \$25, \$10 or even \$1. Imagine the stimulus that would be given to speculation if a hundred new, active, successful and possibly dividend-paying stocks were added to

the list for trading, some of them on a basis of a few dollars a share as their par value. The public, always eager to try a new thing and knowing full well the vast earning power of the tobacco and the oil industries, would rush to purchase the new securities under the belief that they would offer the best possible opportunities for speculation.

Under such conditions the Tobacco and Oil stocks would in all probability become the most popular on the list, and so, after years of public denunciation and prosecution, the final evolution of the matter might be a complete transformation of the public's attitude toward the two great corporations.

Of course this is all in the field of speculation, but there are evidences that those who have been purchasing shares of the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco companies, knowing that the properties cannot be confiscated, are holding their securities in the belief that, in the new adjustment of things, the stockholders will reap large advantage. The reorganization must be done in accordance with the decree of the court. It must be legalized before it can be accomplished. No doubt it will take time to untangle the situation, but, when the work has been done, a new vista of prosperity may open. We may enter upon an era of speculation that will recall some of the wildest boom periods of the past. Of course this will be impossible unless the crops as a whole are up to the average.

Long ago I called attention to the persistence of the drought and to the fact that years of dry weather were usually contemporaneous with periods of depression. The winter wheat crop is now well assured, but spring wheat, corn and cotton are still in the formative stage. We shall not know definitely the extent and value of these crops for at least two months to come. It is said that the reorganization of the two great corporations to which I have referred may not be completed until September. By that time we shall know quite accurately whether the crops will be up to the average. If they should be and if the reorganization of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil companies should be brought about under favorable auspices, every chance would favor a bull movement of no mean proportions.

W. Jamestown, N. D.: 1. If crops are good, Missouri Pacific ought to resume its dividends within two years. The road has been benefited by the change in management. 2. Erie First Pfd. is not unattractive as a speculation.

D., Madison, Fla.: It would be difficult to give you a financial statement of the Wabash. The surplus applicable to dividends is small. The affairs of the company have been tangled. If they were properly unraveled, Wabash Pfd. ought eventually to sell for what you paid for it. It is a good property.

C., Chicago, Ill.: It is never wise to put all of one's eggs in one basket. The Texas Company's Convertible 6 per cent. bonds, now selling around par, offer an excellent chance to get 6 per cent. on your money with an opportunity to make a profit because of the convertible privilege. 2. I do not advise the purchase of the Banana company's stock. Better leave all such things alone.

Industrials, Los Angeles: 1. You are right in your conclusions. Speculation is turning more to the industrial stocks at present than ever before. The next great move is more likely to be in the industrial than in the railroad shares. You can buy industrials on a margin. 2. Manhattan Transit has advanced from less than half a dollar a share to over \$3 because of a decision by the courts giving vitality to the valuable lighting franchise it holds in New York City. 3. U. S. L. & H. com. around \$2 a share offers a chance for a speculative flyer in a cheap stock though I do not recommend it for investment. 4. Slattery & Co., dealers in stocks and bonds, 40 Exchange Pl., New York, deal in all the securities I have mentioned and invite correspondence from my readers.

(Continued on page 739.)

In answering advertisements, please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

GEORGE H. BURR & CO.

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BONDS

Secured by Selected

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE

Yield **6%** Net
Annually.

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An issue selected by careful investors, who for many years have recognized their unsurpassed combination of

**SECURITY
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15 YEARS' RESULTS:

Assets over \$3,000,000
Surplus nearly \$1,000,000
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New York Realty Owners
489 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

**High Grade
Investment Securities**

Bank and Trust Company Stocks

Correspondence Solicited.

S. V. D. WHITE, 60 Broadway, NEW YORK

Send for Circular S. H. No. 72 on

**A 5% First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Bond**

in a well-known Railway
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offered to net nearly 6%

Carlisle & Company

BANKERS AND BROKERS

74 Broadway NEW YORK

**If You Have
Securities to Sell****Leslie's
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY**

Through the Financial Advertising Department, can bring your offering to the attention of thousands of possible investors—men who have the money to invest and who are largely prompted by "Jasper's Hints to Money-makers" in placing their investments.

The following quotation, from a letter we recently received from one of the most successful Wall Street investment houses, will best illustrate the quality of the inquiries brought from **Leslie's** financial advertisements.

"You will perhaps be interested to learn of one day's mail that came to this house recently. We had thirteen (13) inquiries, seven (7) of which were from **LESLIE'S**. Six (6) of the seven (7) were from well-rated business men; five (5) of these six (6) were rated better than \$500,000 and two (2) of these were Presidents of concerns whose ratings in **Dun's** were Aa1."

Leslie's circulation is over 325,000 weekly. That our financial advertisers make good is evident because they all come back. There were 40,000 lines of financial advertisements in 1910. A majority of the same houses are advertising with us in 1911.

Our financial advertising man will be glad to call and confer with you regarding your advertising copy, if you will request. The financial advertising pages close on Wednesday of each week.

Leslie's
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK CITY

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 738.)

M., Indian Orchard, Mass.: I do not recommend the Credit Frouncier for investment.

E., Stronghurst, Ill.: I do not advise you to buy the stock of the Afterthought. The Copper Handbook reports it as "dead."

B., Philadelphia, Pa.: I am unable to advise about the Townsite Company, for no report is available. Proceed with caution.

W., Memphis, Tenn.: I do not advise the purchase of the Saline Valley Salt Co. If I had a profit in a security of this class I would take it.

B., New Orleans, La.: It is difficult to give definite information in reference to United Copper. I advise the shareholders to form a strong committee and demand an investigation.

Rock Ledge, Asheville, N. C.: I know nothing about the real estate company to which you refer. A number of such concerns are endeavoring to sell stock or lots. Be very careful before purchasing.

N. L. N. T., Cleveland, O.: Pittsburgh Coal has a very valuable property. While the preferred is not in the safe investment list it is more than a fair speculation. The new arrangement with the U. S. Steel Co. ought to advantage the coal company.

J. M., Cincinnati, O.: I would not sacrifice C. C. and St. L. It is too early to predict as to the August dividend but there is no doubt as to the earning capacity of the road. I regard it as one of the best of the speculative stocks.

D., Pittsfield, Mass.: Neither of the public utility stocks to which you refer would find a ready market if you desired to sell in an emergency. It would be advisable to put your money in something listed.

M., Empire, C. Z.: I know nothing about the so-called investment company in Idaho. It is very easy to call anything an "investment" company. That is an old trick.

P., Groveton, Texas: You have a wrong conception. Men are not able to borrow money and speculate with it to make fortunes. Men can borrow only on good security. There is no royal road to wealth.

Anybody who tells you the contrary is deceiving you.

S., Philadelphia, Pa.: The company, according to the last report available, earned over a million dollars last year and paid the stockholders a dividend of 70 per cent. The capital stock is \$650,000. I know of no quotations.

C., Detroit, Mich.: I certainly would advise you to take a part in your German-American mining stock which you say you can get, or, if you want to continue to speculate, sell enough of the stock to make good your investment and hold the rest for

J., Denver, Colo.: 1. Don't be fooled by any stock selling concern that says it will sell only a limited number of shares to a single purchaser. This is done to stimulate an appetite for the stock. 2. I do not recommend American Malted Food stock as an investment.

J., Jersey Central, South Amboy, N. J.: 1. With a

revival of prosperity among the railroads, the equipment concerns and locomotive companies will do better. I do not call Locomotive Common a "good investment," but it is a fair speculative purchase.

2. Let Buffalo Cobalt alone.

A. B. C. W., Sauternes, N. Y.: 1. Technical books on finance would not be of value and the so-called guides to Wall Street will not teach you half as much as a little practical experience. 2. The Wall Street Journal, 41 Broad St., New York, has all the quotations and follows the course of the market pretty carefully.

Trustee, Louisville, Ky.: It will help you to keep posted on the financial outlook if you will get the weekly "Bache Review" published by J. S. Bache and Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, for their customers. Any of my readers can have a copy if they will write to Bache and Co. for it and mention Jasper.

Chino, Boston, Mass.: 1. I advise you to take your profit in Chino. An effort is being made to mark up the price apparently for the purpose of permitting insiders to sell. 2. Bethlehem Steel Pfd. is a fair speculation for a long pull. 3. I regard Goldfield Con. as highly speculative. Sell it and take your profit. 4. Do not sacrifice your American Ice.

5 per cent., Safe, Albany, N. Y.: 1. There is no reason why you should not make a fairly safe investment in a 6 per cent. real estate security. Many of these pay interest semi-annually and some accept installment payments. 2. An interesting booklet on 6 per cent. real estate investments will be sent to any of my readers who will write to New York Realty Owners Co., 480 Fifth Avenue, New York, for a copy of their Booklet 18.

Blank, Brandon, Vt.: The weakness in Texas Company obviously has not been caused by inside selling, as very little stock has come on the market. It looks as if an effort were being made to depress it by those who desire to purchase, and who know its value. A number of investors have been buying it at much higher prices. Paying 10 per cent., and earning more than that, it looks like one of the cheapest stocks on the list.

Inquiry, San Francisco, Cal.: 1. Your plan of making investments is the safest. If everybody would buy stocks with the same care that is exercised in buying real estate, purchasers would be winners instead of losers. 2. Connor and Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 31 Nassau St., New York, invite correspondence from any of my readers who desire to make investments, large or small, and who would like information concerning stocks or bonds, with a statement of their values. Write them and mention Jasper.

H., Denver, Colo.: A number of magazines are offering stock. It is foolish to believe that these offers are limited. The talk that you will become a partner or that you will have a special chance to make money has no significance. It is intended to stimulate the sale of the stock. It hardly seems credible that people can look on these enterprises as investments in view of the failure during the past few months of three magazines, one of which sold \$500,000 worth of stock at par while the entire assets realized only \$2500 at bankruptcy sale.

Vindex, N. Y.: 1. United Drygoods, Common, with a revival of prosperity, will show better earnings. I would not say that the dividend on the Common was established beyond question. 2. American Beet Sugar Common is approaching a time when dividends will be justified. It looks like a good speculation. 3. I think well of Northern Pacific and Great Northern if the crop outlook is not clouded. 4. Consolidated Gas will more than earn its dividends in spite of any opposition that may develop.

Good Profit, Providence, R. I.: 1 Pfd. industrial stocks would give you a much better profit than the railroad pfd. shares. 2. The 7 per cent. first pfd. stock of Barnhart Brothers and Spindler, guaranteed by the American Type Founders Co., is selling a little above par, but can be bought on a basis to yield 6% per cent. 3. Better divide your funds among several of the industrial pfd. stocks and take advantage of any rise the market may have in either direction. You can buy five shares of each of the different stocks on your list and still have a little margin. 4. Write to George H. Burr and Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York, for their Circular No. 526 with full particulars concerning the Barnhart Brothers and Spindler Pfd. stock.

U. S. L., Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. There are not many low-priced industrials selling at a few dollars a share that pay dividends. U. S. L. and Heating Co., which is paying 7 per cent. dividends regularly, is selling at this writing at about \$8 a share, thus netting over 8 per cent. to the purchaser. This company has a well established business with a good outlook. \$100 would buy ten shares of the pfd. and ten shares of the common and this would be a fair chance to try a speculative venture. 2. Walston H. Brown & Bros., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York, will be glad to send information about U. S. L. and H. to any of my readers who may write and mention Jasper.

M., St. Paul, Minn.: 1. One hundred shares of U. S. Light and Heat Co. would cost you about \$200. 2. The Pfd. around 8 would give you an immediate return from its 7 per cent. dividends. You could buy about twenty-five shares for \$200. 3. Ontario and Western pays 2 per cent. per annum. I called attention to it when it sold around 40. It has since advanced 4 or 5 points. 4. I have suggested the low-priced dividend payers in preference to the purely speculative non-dividend paying stocks because I think it better for one to have some return

on his money, if possible. 5. You could buy a single share or a hundred shares. Write to John Muir and Co., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, for their Circular No. 110 on Odd Lot investments.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1911.

JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

ONE OF the results of the panic of 1907 was that policy-holders "got the habit" of borrowing money on their policies. During the days of the panic, when it was almost impossible to raise money even on the best of security, the loan provisions of policies were a godsend to many business men. The reliable insurance companies had ready money and many a man borrowed to the limit of his loan privileges. Doubtless such action was absolutely necessary and perfectly justifiable at the time, but the point that I want to emphasize is that many of the loans were not—and are not even now—paid when business conditions improved. To place a loan against a policy is to defeat the very purpose of life insurance. In other words, it is mortgaging the protection of the home. My advice is to pay off the mortgage at the earliest possible date. The loan privileges have been grossly abused in recent years, and, while I would not curtail the same, I do hope that the companies will do all in their power to discourage such borrowing and that all sensible policy-holders will join in the movement.

R., Gladstone, Va.: 1. The annual premiums of the Postal Life are, of course, smaller because no commissions are paid to agents. 2. The whole-life

is the better, and in the end the cheaper.

C., Pa.: I do not believe in any assessment insurance association or any other organization which offers, promises or guarantees to pay you your money back in five years. Remember that promises are easily made—and quite as easily broken.

R., Philadelphia, Pa.: The Connecticut Mutual of Hartford is much to be preferred to the assessment association you mention. The former is a good old-fashioned New England company, with an excellent record.

F., Montgomery, Ala.: A number of companies offer unusual benefits, but it is always wise to send for a sample policy, and read its stipulations carefully. You will find that where extraordinary benefits are offered, conditions are apt to be quite extraordinary too.

G., Butler, Pa.: The kind of insurance a man should take depends upon what he takes it for.

If it is for the benefit of his dependents, a straight life would be the cheapest. If he takes it for returns for himself, some form of endowment would be preferable.

Hermit

Do You Like Short Sermons?

WILL fifteen or twenty minute sermons build up congregations? That they would have

this effect is argued by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Brevity may, indeed, be the "soul of wit"; but the sermon whose main characteristic is brevity will not attract or hold the crowd. If, on the other hand, a Joseph Parker could preach an hour and the people feel as though he had just begun, or if Campbell Morgan can now do the same thing with the audience wishing him to go on for another hour, it does not follow that every minister could safely emulate their example.

H., Denver, Colo.: A number of magazines are offering stock. It is foolish to believe that these offers are limited. The talk that you will become a partner or that you will have a special chance to make money has no significance. It is intended to stimulate the sale of the stock. It hardly seems credible that people can look on these enterprises as investments in view of the failure during the past few months of three magazines, one of which sold \$500,000 worth of stock at par while the entire assets realized only \$2500 at bankruptcy sale.

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(A short human-interest story written by C. W. Post for the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.)

Some Day Ask Your Physician

To tell you the curious story of how the mind affects the digestion of food.

I refer to the condition the mind is in, just before, at the time, or just following the taking of food.

If he has been properly educated (the majority have) he will help you understand the curious machinery of digestion.

To start you thinking on this interesting subject, I will try to lay out the plan in a general way and you can then follow into more minute details.

Pawlow (pronounce Pavloff) a famous Russian Physician and Chemist, experimenting on some dogs, cut into the tube leading from the throat to the stomach.

They were first put under chloroform or some other anaesthetic and the operation was painless. They were kept for months in very good condition.

When quite hungry some un-appetizing food was placed before them and, although hunger forced them to eat, it was shown by analysis of the contents of the stomach that little if any of the digestive juices were found.

Then, in contrast, some raw meat was put where they couldn't reach it at once, and a little time allowed for the minds of the dogs to "anticipate" and create an appetite. When the food was finally given them, they devoured it ravenously and with every evidence of satisfaction. The food was passed out into a dish through the opening before it reached the stomach. It was found to be mixed with "Ptyalin" the alkaline juice of

How natural then, to reason that one should sit down to a meal in a peaceful, happy state of mind and start off the breakfast, say with some ripe delicious fruit, then follow with a bowl of crisp, lightly browned, thin bits of corn like Post Toasties, add a sprinkle of sugar and some good yellow cream and the attractive, appetizing picture cannot escape your eye and will produce the condition of mind which causes the digestive juices nature has hidden in mouth and stomach, to come forth and do their work.

These digestive juices can be driven back by a mind oppressed with worry, hate, anger or dislike of the disagreeable appearance of food placed before one.

Solid facts that are worthy the attention of anyone who esteems prime health and human happiness as a valuable asset in the game of life.

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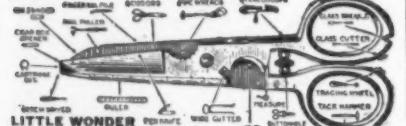
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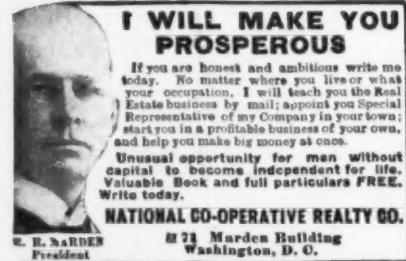


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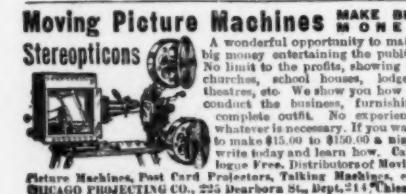
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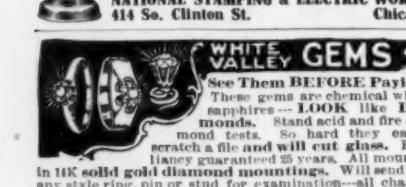
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NEW YORK

Is Mexico Tottering to Ruin?

(Continued from page 729.)

Herrera, "a friend of the poor, a man who understands us; if you do not, we still have rifles and ammunition and can fight."

Again these insurrectos had demonstrated that, while they were fighting for free institutions, they were afraid to trust even their own leader. Again Madero demonstrated that the iron hand was necessary in Mexico, by refusing to grant the request. This was followed by a round robin among the officers of the insurrecto army to their commanders—Pascual Orozco and Pancha Villa. The soldiers declared that they would accept no peace terms except such as should have the approval of the men they had elected to lead them in battle. It was necessary for their officers to resort to the discipline of the army to quiet these men, to send them back to their quarters. Here they refused to observe the first law of government—obedience to superiors—by declining to do what their chosen leader and Provisional President had ordered; they actually rebelled against him until officers forced them into submission.

Such men as these are not the kind of men who will build up a nation of free institutions such as Madero talks of and his followers dream of. Diaz, by force of his power, held the people in subjection. He enforced the laws, protected property and gave Mexico peace. He was not over-particular about his methods, but he always got results. A jury trial was unheard of and if a man was objectionable and the evidence was not strong enough to suit the purposes of the government, the prisoner was usually "shot while attempting to escape." If a riotous crowd failed to respect the soldiers, the soldiers fired. "If you have an infected hand and it is liable to infect the whole body unless removed, you amputate it, don't you?" asked Porfirio Diaz, in reply to a question as to why he had ordered the leaders and participants in an incipient revolution to be executed at Vera Cruz several years ago. It was by this method that he controlled mutiny and put down opposition. When opposition got too strong for this treatment, it unseated him. These are the conditions that Madero faces.

Mexico has two forces to contend with—the educated class that wants democratic institutions and a republican government and knows how to appreciate them, and the lower class which wants Utopian conditions, but knows not how to get them or how to appreciate them should they come. Diaz was forced, in order to control the latter class, to exercise the same powers over the first class also. These people talked against his methods and encouraged the peon class to rise in arms. The peon cried out and fought for what the other man wanted but would not risk his life to get. The peon did not value his life as highly as the man with the education. The latter hoped for a peaceful solution of the matter, anyhow. The peon did not care; he was just as willing to fight as work—one paid as well as the other, and there was much satisfaction in feeling the power that must be felt by a man behind a rifle defying the government and ruler that have terrified him for a lifetime.

Madero faces the same conditions that Diaz faced. He cannot control the peon class of Mexico without oppression; if he oppresses one class and not another, his government cannot stand. If he oppresses all, he has the same situation before him that brought about the downfall of his predecessor. Madero is not a strong man, and, furthermore, Madero is an accident. Madero is the hero of the hour in Mexico, however. Coming to the front just at the time when conditions were ripe for a revolution, after Magon and Villareal and Reyes and others had been talked of as leaders and after the people had already given evidence of their feeling by armed resistance in several localities of the country. He threw himself at the head of the discontented element and gave them a name for a rallying cry.

"Viva Madero!" soon became the shout of the men who opposed Diaz. Many would frankly say they had little faith in Madero, but "Viva Madero!" meant "Down with Diaz!" to them—that and nothing more. The ranks of the insurrectos grew and the cries of "Viva Madero!" swelled to a mighty

roar that swept the country. As everything must have a head and as all bands operated independently, anyhow, there was no harm, they argued, in recognizing Madero as their chieftain; it gave the revolution force and character in the eyes of the world. This was the attitude of the leaders. Many of the rank and file of the army did not reason so well. To them Madero represented everything they were fighting for.

Their "Viva Madero!" cry meant much more than a rallying shout. So, when the war ended and the insurrectos carried their points in treating with the federal envoys for peace, Madero became to the majority the great leader, the Moses to pilot them into the promised land of prosperity. These simple, ignorant, brown-skinned natives expect much. Madero will be elected to the presidency; even now he is the dictator of Mexico, for President Francisco de la Barra consults him in everything. And when he fails to give them all they want, then what? Mexico has for years faced the question, "After Diaz—what?" Now it faces the question, "After Madero's election—what?"

Even in a country composed of a people more of one temperament, more of a reasonable disposition, Madero is hardly the man to become President. With a population such as Mexico's, Madero is decidedly not the man to restore peace to Mexico, or there are many poor prophets in Mexico. The most unbiased will never be impressed with Madero at first sight and association will not improve the idea first gained. Small, below the average height, Madero is extremely effeminate. His forehead is not high, his brow is not big, such as big thinkers are supposed to have; his face is not strong; he is nervous, excitable. On the afternoon of the first day of the battle of Juarez, at one o'clock, he sent couriers to attempt to stop the fighting. His generals were appealing to him to let it go on. At four o'clock he yielded and told them to send reinforcements; at four-twenty he recalled his orders and said the fight must stop; at midnight he ordered the fight to go on. When he was located near the river, opposite El Paso, prior to the fighting, photographers could pull him out of his house by the arm and haul him around into any position they wished for his photograph. One correspondent, who had been with the rebel leader through his campaign in Chihuahua, shook his fist in his face and declared that if Madero gave out any more statements except through him, there would be trouble—and the statements in future all came through the threatening correspondent. Imagine a correspondent giving such orders to Taft or Roosevelt or Diaz! Many such incidents as this demonstrate a side of the character of the man that shows him weak. In many things he has shown himself strong, especially in dealing with his men in the Navarro matter and when the demand was made for his resignation.

Accidentally made the leader of the greatest upheaval his country has ever known, Madero was not large enough for the task in hand. Luck put him at the head of the movement, luck put him into his position as dictator when his men took Juarez. Whether luck will remain with him or he will develop strength with his new power remains to be seen. At present Madero, the real ruler of Mexico, has been found wanting. On the future of this little vegetarian depends the future peace of Mexico.

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Does Any One Else Remember?

Wichita, Kan., June 8, 1911.

EDITOR LESLIE'S: The writer recalls, during 1895, having made a trip from his backwoods home in Missouri to St. Louis. He can even at this date bring to mind the chaotic conditions in factory districts. The old iron mills along the South River front, under the ravages of inactivity, were passing. Car lots of horses would not sell for enough to pay freight. Commercial stagnation was the rule. A panic was said to exist. How it came no one seemed to know. It vanished at the close of what was known as the "Full Dinner Pail Campaign." As if by the touching of an electric button waves of activity forced their way from financial centers, and the soldiers of Coxey's army became bread winners. The wheels of commerce ran full speed, and the demand for labor was unprecedented.

As is always the case with such eras, this great season of prosperity began to develop a parasite, more deadly to its existence than the "great white plague" is to the human system. It came in the nature of a cry for greater division of the property which, by its owners, had been thrown into the commercial whirlpool. The result was retrenchment in expense, and the inevitable pooling of interests for protection against certain annihilation. Prosperity continued for a time, but the germ of discontent has so thoroughly inoculated our system that we must again take the starvation cure. It is the only antidote for the disease, known as the "Desire to Con-fiscate."

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Sporting Gossip

By ED. A. GOEWY

"WELL," said the Old Fan, as he peeled off his alpaca coat and took his place among the loungers in front of the corner store, "this weather ought to be warm enough to suit everybody who yearns for a paprika temperature. About a week more of this, and the old-time players who have been going poorly and giving as a reason that they haven't 'thawed out' yet will have no more excuses to offer. But there really is something in their plaint. Many of the stars of today are getting well along in years and it takes some weeks of warm weather to get their muscles and joints working properly for full-speed action on the diamond. Some of the very best men on the pay-roll of the country's leading clubs simply cannot get into their stride until the sun is shining hot enough every day to fry an egg on the sidewalks. Every mother's son of them should soon be at his best, and particularly in the National League, where you are going to see the hardest fight for positions in the first division in the history of the game. The first seven clubs in the old league can all play ball and almost every game will be a bruising battle. If the strain keeps up, you are going to see a lot of trouble on the diamond; for the umpires in the National League are worse than ever this year, the players know it and 'run-ins' between members are bound to be of frequent occurrence.

"However, I hope the managers will do their utmost to make the players hold their tongues and take their medicine. President Lynch has publicly announced that, bad as they are, he will stand by his umpires, and that means that men kicking against their decisions will be fined and suspended. It is far better for a man to 'suffer in silence' over a bad decision than to kick himself out of the game for several days when his team needs him most. The thing to do now is for the players to act like men all the time, obey the umpires and play the game to the limit. Then, when next election day rolls round, if President Lynch is still willing to confess that, unlike President Johnson, of the American League, he is unable to secure a corps of competent umpires, he had better be asked to step down and out. An umpire can very often make or break a ball game with a few 'close' decisions. The Johnson organization has a number of satisfactory men. The National must follow suit.

"The Detroit are still holding their own in the American League, but the Athletics have come up wonderfully, and, as the season is still young, they may yet give the Tigers a battle for first honors.

"Let me switch off from baseball for a minute and take up something else I have in mind. Nearly one hundred thousand persons, representing practically every State in the Union, saw forty 'dare-devil' automobile drivers court death on the A. A. U. saucer-shaped speedway at Indianapolis on Decoration Day. They saw Ray Harroun, a thin little man with a cool head, iron nerves and good judgment, win the big speed event, driving a Marmon car. He covered the five hundred miles of the race in less than seven hours, or at an average speed of seventy-five miles an hour, including stops. And a part of these one hundred thousand persons saw one man dashed to death and seven others more or less seriously injured in an attempt to win glory and the attendant prizes. Miraculous escapes by the score were of hourly occurrence. Now, I am not saying a word against the automobile as a pleasure or business vehicle. It has come to supply a long-felt want and its uses are innumerable. But this kind of crazy racing for speed records does not appeal to me. It's a hundred-fold worse than football and prize fighting, where the contenders are trained and hardened athletes, and yet you will find the kickers against these two sports calmly sitting and watching 'dare-devil' auto races and never turning a hair. Perhaps some people's consciences are not pricked as easily when a man is killed outright as when he is merely knocked down or stunned for a few minutes. Believe me, we humans are hard propositions to understand.

"I am glad to say that for once, at

least, I heartily applaud something done by President Murphy, of the Chicago Cubs. Recently he decided that too many of his players were being put out of games by the umpires for the good of the organization. Now he has notified all of his players that hereafter any Cub who draws a 'suspension for fighting' with an umpire will find his pay check docked for every day called for by the suspension. The president feels that several games were lost this season because men like Tinker had been benched for kicking at a time when their playing was most needed. It can be added, however, that Mr. Murphy is thoroughly in accord with his manager, Frank Chance, that the umpires in the National League this year are about the worst in the history of the parent organization, in spite of the fact that President Lynch, of the National League, after the disgraceful work of his 'arbitrators' last year, promised relief and improvement.

"I want to tell you of a little instance that goes to prove that brains are as useful in baseball as elsewhere and that you will always find that the big stars of the game have real 'think tanks.' It is evident that Ty Cobb is hitting better and harder this season than ever before, but there is one peculiar thing you must note if you study his batting average. In former years Cobb has always been able to bunt safely thirty or forty times during the season. It is different this year. He tried his old trick, but found that the lively ball got to the fielders so quickly when he bunted that he was usually thrown out at first, in spite of his wonderful speed. For this reason he is hitting the ball as hard as he can and piling up the two-baggers. But you catch the point. As soon as Ty realized that conditions had altered, he promptly changed his style of batting and retained his place as one of the hitting and run-scoring marvels of present-day baseball.

"I am afraid the Chicago Cubs are now reaping a harvest of harsh criticism that is really not coming to them, and the reason is a most peculiar one. About a year or so ago some publications, whose staffs evidently were blissfully ignorant of the real game of base ball, began publishing a number of articles on our great national game that led a lot of well-meaning fans off on a wrong track, even if they only caused the experienced and initiated to smile. The articles, in many instances, selected the Chicago Cubs for the most effusive praise and glorification, and gradually made a lot of people think that this particular club was essentially different from all other baseball organizations. The fans were persuaded that it was just one solid thinking machine that won



at length and with a great show of sorrow on the alleged fact that 'the machine is going to pieces.'

"So much absolute twaddle was written that it is no wonder the mistake is being made and that the Cubs are being unduly roasted for 'forgetting their inside baseball.' The real reasons for

and told plans, but they could not jump right in and take the places of seasoned veterans who are growing stale and slowing up.

"Suppose that, for sake of argument, we admit that the Cubs of 1910 were a regular baseball machine and that in consequence they won the National League championship. Now let us look at the Philadelphia Athletics, who no one claimed were anything better than an A No. 1 ball club and who won the American League championship. The Quakers went into the world's championship series and defeated the Cubs' 'machine' with ease. In the first game the Athletics were victors by a score of 4 to 1. They captured the second contest 9 to 3, and also the third by a score of 12 to 5. The fourth game went to the Chicagoos, 4 to 3, but the Athletics won the last game and the world's championship by a score of 7 to 2."

The Patriotic Spark.

UPON the field of Lexington,
When Freedom's loyal son
With high and holy purpose fired
The first historic gun,
The spark that set the powder off,
And put the foe to rout,
Through all the years of flower and frost,
Has never since gone out.

It smolders in the batteries
Of frowning fort and fleet,
To every patriotic heart
Imparts its sacred heat.
The States into a mighty whole
Its deathless fires anneal;
It draws around the starry flag
A ring of flame and steel.
To a glory of starry flags unfurled,
And the blare of a thousand bands,
Let wreaths of roses and daisy-chains
Be twined by the nation's hands.
From the breezy North, and the broad green West,
And the Southland's sunny bower,
To the old New England gardens sweet.
Oh, give us a Fourth of flowers!

MINNA IRVING.



CAMBRIDGE BEATING THE FAMOUS BELGIAN OARSMEN.

The English crew crossing the line after a race of one and one-half miles on the Terneuzen Canal near Ghent, Belgium. Over 60,000 spectators witnessed the race. This victory is particularly welcome to the Englishmen as the Belgians have been beating the crack English crews with great ease during the last several years.

games largely by expressive brain work or through mechanical precision of purpose. That the team had wonderful pitchers, hitters and fielders in the general baseball sense was slighted, in the effort to impress the machine idea on one and all. This season (up to the present writing) the Cubs have not shown any too brilliantly and most of the fans and many writers are dwelling

Chicago's slump this year are poor pitching, Evers's illness and consequent weakness on second base, and other perfectly natural causes. Of course the men of the Cubs have worked together for years and did benefit by familiarity with one another's methods of play, but that every movement of the team was regulated by plan and signal was tommyrot. New men could be taught signals

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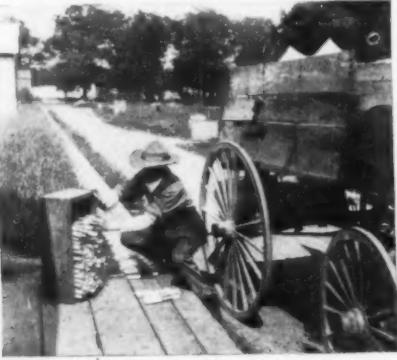
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ADDING THE COLORED POWDERS TO THE MINES.



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Motorist's Column

Automobile Bureau

By R. B. JOHNSTON

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, accessories, routes or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

After a hurried trip to some of the automobile manufacturing centers of the West, I have come back to New York more firmly convinced than ever of the stability and permanence of the motor-vehicle industry. I must confess that, after having lived in the dreary atmosphere of Wall Street, with its pessimistic fear of hard times and of a smash-up of business in all directions, it was a welcome relief to get out into a country where commercial cheerfulness was the rule and not the exception. I have been there and am happy to be able to say, from knowledge gained in the centers of the business, that the outlook in the automobile industry points to a banner year in many respects for 1912.

This atmosphere of confident cheerfulness was found among makers of all classes of motor vehicles, whether passenger or freight, or gasoline or electric. In my talks with them I found their confidence regarding the present and future of the industry to be based not upon hopes, but upon the solid fact that their agents and branch-house managers all over the country had without exception made favorable reports of business prospects for 1912. At many of the factories I visited, the officials were busy explaining to importunate agents that they could not give them any more cars for this year, as the outputs had been sold, and then promising to hurry the shipment of 1912 models, so that waiting customers all over the land might not be forced to buy second-hand cars when they wanted new ones.

Healthy, sane optimism reigned among the manufacturers, whether their plants produce low, medium or high priced machines. No rumors of price cutting were heard, but there were plenty of authenticated reports that buyers of the well-known standard makes would get more for their money in 1912 than ever before. The plan of sending cars from the factories with full equipment of tops, demountable rims and other accessories generally classed as extras in former years has been adopted for 1912 by many makers. The steady and rapid increase of wealth in this country is benefiting all makers of motor cars, and the manufacturers of the best known high-grade and high-priced cars have eloquent testimony of the general prosperity of the United States in the orders on their books for 1912.

The established makers of low and medium priced machines have not only built up for themselves great prestige and business in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, but some of them are sending abroad more cars every year than their plants produced annually but a few years ago. There is no question but that in time the low and medium priced American-made cars will lead all others in the world's market, as their steady growth in the past few years promises so surely. Making cars by the thousand, instead of by the dozen, they can give better value for the money than the European makers. In addition to this, American cars are sold complete with bodies, and this is another advantage when it is remembered that practically all European makers sell only the chassis, leaving the buyer to get a body from a coach builder.

The six-cylinder engine is making greater progress than ever and for 1912 a number of makers of medium-priced machines will have six-cylinder models to offer their customers at most reasonable prices. The popularity of six-cylinder engines among users of high-priced cars has created a demand for this type of motor among motorists who cannot buy the big cars, and many manufacturers of medium-priced vehicles have made plans to supply this demand in their 1912 lines. One of the features of the medium-priced cars for 1912 is the addition of accessories and devices formerly seen only on the higher-priced vehicles, this being one of the tendencies to give buyers more for their money than ever before.

One of the most encouraging features

I. S., Hammond—For touring in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut your own State tags will be all you will need, as New Jersey is now the only State that does not recognize the licenses issued by other States. Provided you drive your car at a reasonable rate of speed, you are not likely to get into trouble in either New York or Boston. In New York City, however, you must be careful not to use too much oil in your engine, as motorists whose cars emit smoke from the exhaust pipes are fined in New York City. One thing it would be well to remember while in New York City is that when stopping your car the right-hand side must always be toward the curb.

B. L. F., New Milford: I have heard of numbers of rural mail carriers who have used automobiles to good advantage in covering their routes. You can be certain that practically any of the well-known light cars made in this country would carry you over a rough, hilly route. One of the greatest advantages of using automobiles for this work is that extremes of heat or cold will not affect motor cars as they will horses. Pneumatic tires will be best in the long run, as they give better traction over rough roads than solid tires and, in addition, will make riding more comfortable for you and your car will last longer.

J. A. W., Schenectady; J. M., Hartford, and L. R., Woodside: If you will give me an idea as to how much money you wish to invest in an automobile, I will be in a better position to advise you. Also tell me something of the use to which you intend putting the car and how many passengers you will want to have it carry. You can obtain a copy of the New York State automobile law by writing to the secretary of state at Albany.

W. W. M., Stewart: You can get copies of the State automobile laws by writing to the secretary of state, St. Paul, and the secretary of state, Madison.

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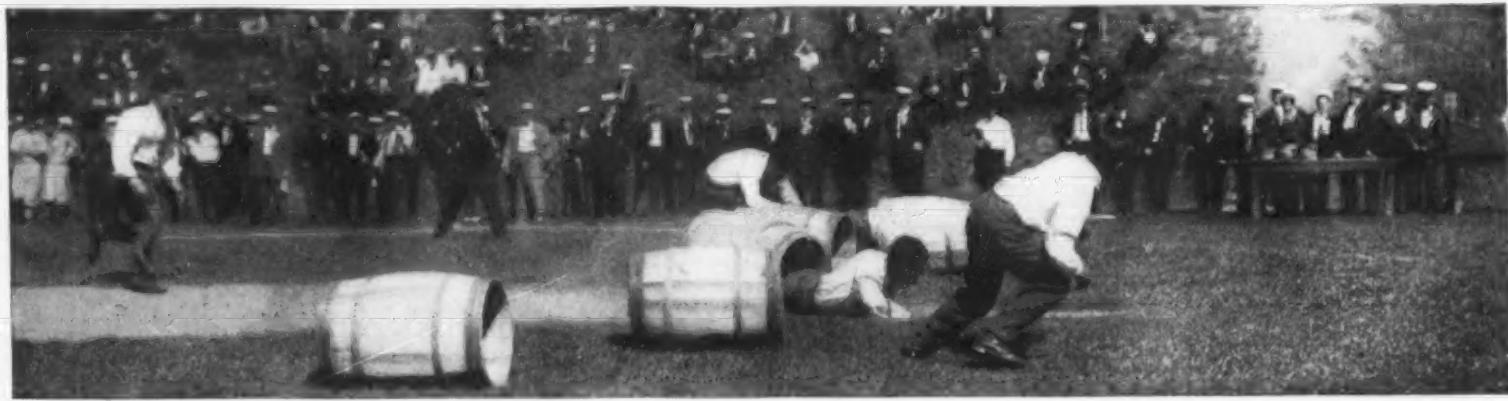
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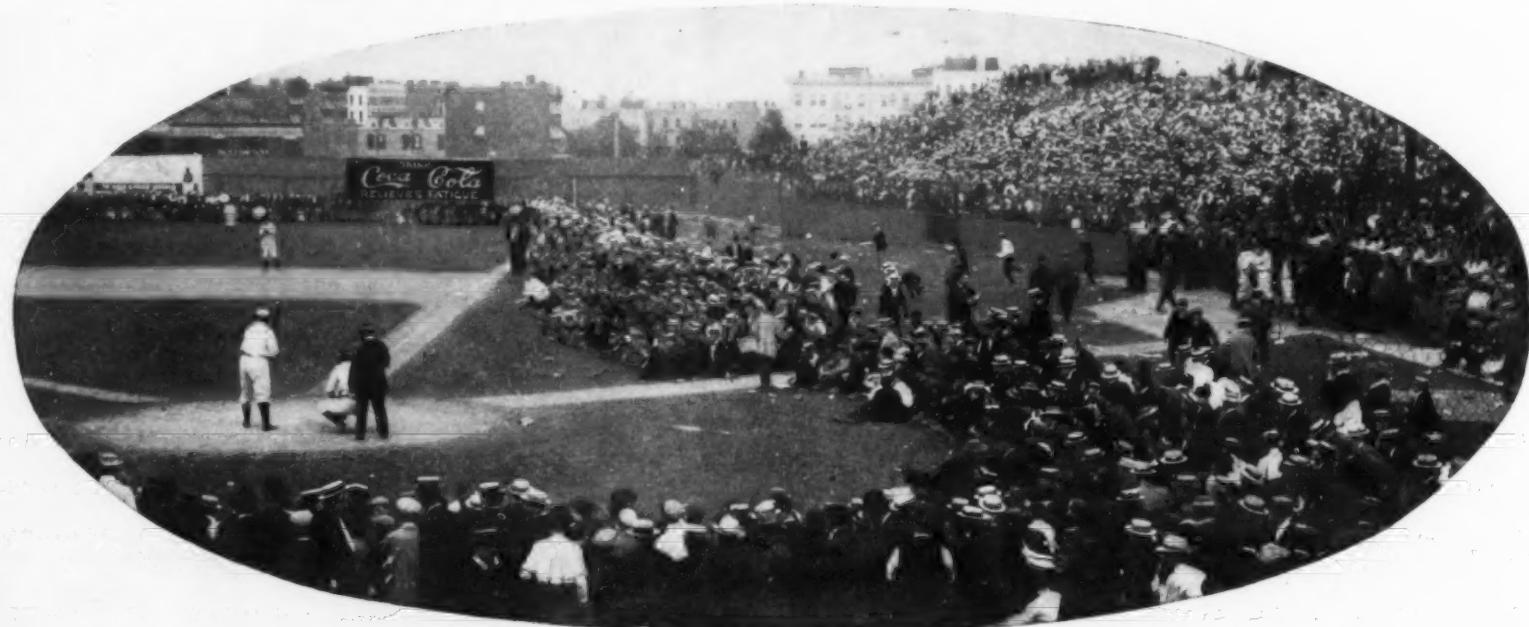
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